Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S. SOCIETY

VOL. VI. NO. 122 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,600 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA CEYLON	BURMA	STRAITS, MALAY STRAITS.	CHINA, JAPAN.
Bombay		Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta		Penang	Canton
Madras		Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi		Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi		Klang	Peking
Amritsar		Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon		Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy		Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo			

JAVA & SUMATRA,	INDO-CHINA,	PHILIPPINES	SIAM,
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.

WONDERFUL CURES IN POONA DISTRICT.

Poona gentleman writes 3rd May:—
"My friend has spoken to me of the wonderful cure effected in his son by your medicine."

Another 2nd May:—
"I am exceedingly glad to read from yours of 28th that Rev. Walters' medicines have wrought such a marvellous change in your health within such a short time. I take delight in informing you that my wife has been declared by Doctor to be perfectly cured."

Another:—
"It is due to the medicine that I can stand the great strain of my work."

Patient ill many years, very weak and thin, poor appetite, terrible cough. Puts on weight rapidly and recently declared by eminent I.M.S. Doctor after examination: "Lungs perfectly sound."
Another consumption, asthma, chronic bronchitis. Completely cured. Strong and healthy. Large increase of weight.
Both the above were declared almost "HOPELESS" by eminent Doctor.

LIEUT.-COLONEL'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

Writes 29th April:—
"On 20th April (a day after commencing the remedy) a distinct change for the better was felt, pains in the chest were no longer noticeable, breathing was free and your patient felt more brisk and alert, and commenced to sleep better and this improvement continues. Sputum has considerably lessened in quantity. I should like to say that I am greatly pleased with the result of the treatment up to the present."

REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS,
225, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"

SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(A Speciality)

AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 8 BALES NAINSOOK NO. 1400 AND 8 BALES CENTURY MILL'S MEXICAN CLOTH.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on FRIDAY the 24th day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—
By order of Aga M. A. Isphany and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons:—
1 bale 148 pieces Nainsook No. 1400.
Ex. S. S. CITY OF ELYSIA.
A. N. 1260 D. S. and Co—3051-53—3 bales each 150 pieces Nainsook No. 1400.
Ex. S. S. CITY OF NAINKIN.
A. N. 1260 D. S. and Co—No 3054—1 bale 144 pieces Nainsook No. 1400.
3 bales each 150 pieces Nainsook No. 1400.
Ex. S. S. CLAN GORDON.
8 bales each 50 pieces Mexican cloth No. 1000, 10 lbs. of Century Mill.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid against delivery order within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 CASKS BLEACHING POWDER.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned at Godown No. 175-175, Halai Memon Mohlla, near Jackeria Musjid.
50 casks each 1 cwt. Bleaching Powder in wooden bandage.
100 casks each 1 cwt. Bleaching Powder in iron casks.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 BAGS MORIS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Abdul Ajij Haji Tayab and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Shrimant Appa Saheb Sidhraj Pawar Sir Desai of Khand Bazar.
120 bags Moris Sugar Marcks D.D.D. of Forbes office.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to The Bank of Bombay,
Tele. No. 3297.

WEEKLY SALE.
TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd of May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sharp. Messrs B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, in their Rooms, situated at the ground floor of No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to the Bank of Bombay, costly household furniture, articles of jewellery, Chinese antimony and crockeryware, safes, typewriters, toys, etc.
Furniture, consisting of sets of chairs and sofas for drawing rooms, chairs, sofas, screens, rolled-top and other sorts of tables, Chinese antimony and crockeryware, safes, typewriters, etc.
At the account and risks of the parties concerned.
Diamond rings, bangles, pearl-malas, bracelets, necklaces, kudas, and other precious jewellery articles
The articles will be on view. Terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pucca built furnished Bungalow with out-houses, stable, etc., at Matheran, known as "Minocher Villa."
Under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. Cursetji Mancherji Banajee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Matheran.
The very valuable pucca built furnished bungalow with cook-house, godown, servants' quarters, stables, etc., at Olympia, opposite Scottish Orphanage, known as "Minocher Villa."
The Bungalow is standing on 5 acres of land and its flooring is all tiled. There is a large verandah in front and rear, and has corrugated iron roof with ceiling.
There are 4 bedrooms with 4 bathrooms, 2 dressing rooms and drawing and dining room.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1918.

Purchase a WATERPROOF OVERCOAT from us at Rs. 7 each
Instead of spending Rs. 40 or 50 for a new one,
K. C. MARROTT,
Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing.
WHOLESALE DEPOT, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RETAIL BRANCH, Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Buildings, opposite the Edward's Theatre, BOMBAY.
Speciality.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TWPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2 Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Really capable CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS and TYPIST Apply M. GOOLAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 4400

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One experienced Hindu CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, English and Gujrati, one knowing type-writing preferred. Apply MUNJEEBHOY KHATAO, Duncan Road, Doorgadevi. 4448

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST. Applications stating age, experience and salary expected should be addressed to the ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT, Ridge Road, Malbar Hill, Bombay. 4452

WANTED—A permanent First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER on probation for 12 months. Salary Rs. 150—10—200. Apply stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials before 31st May, 1918, to CHIEF OFFICER, Municipality, Shikarpur (Sind). 4428

WANTED—An ESTATE MANAGER and a BILL COLLECTOR, Gujarati Hindu with knowledge of law or LL.B., able to give guarantee or security, should apply stating salary required to Box No. 302, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4441

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with good abilities in English. Pay up to Rs. 65 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials before 1st June to the HOME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar (Rajputana). 4421

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY GRADUATE, qualified to teach and take charge of Matriculation classes, one of patriotic and liberal views preferred. Please apply stating terms and experience to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Indraprastha Girls High School, Delhi.

WANTED.—For a local Mill immediately, six competent CLERKS, 3 English, Gujarati knowing and 3 English, Marathi knowing, to do clerical and supervising works, those acquainted with Mill working preferred. Starting salary Rs. 40 or thereabouts with prospects. Apply sharp, stating age, caste, and past experience with copies of testimonials to Box No. 293 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4401

WANTED.—Intelligent and active CLERKS, accurate at figures and good hand-writing, having experience in Piecegoods and with Commercial knowledge preferred. Also quick SHORT-HAND TYPISTS, those capable of conducting correspondence in fluent English preferred. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4415

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CHIEF OFFICER for H. T. "Seapool." Apply on Board, Alexandra Dock. 4451

WANTED—An experienced HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to S. P. GHANDHI & SONS., 6, Princess Street, Jooma Masjid. 4460

WANTED—A HINDOO COMPOUNDER. See personally Dr. J. L. DESAI. M.B.B.S., Hirabag, C. P. Tank Rd. 4449

WANTED.

WANTED.—LARGE CAPITALISTS to invest in a first class proposition. Profits over 20 per cent. p.a., with absolute safety. Write to Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4269

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,200 R. ft. of LIGHT RAILWAY with 11 trollies and one point crossing. Apply to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4437

QUETTA ENGLISH BLACK CHERRIES.—Special biggest quality. 4 lbs. Rs. 8 cash. Delivery free. Picking Packing scientific. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta. Telegrams—"Grapes." 4438

HIMALAYAN HONEY—Altitude 7,000 white and pure 2 lbs. tin Rs. 1-8, postage extra. THE HONEY HOUSE, Chamba, Punjab. 4418

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CYCLE with side car of known make "Indian," in excellent working order, inspection invited. Please apply MUNJEEBHOY KHATAO, Duncan Road, Doorgadevi. 4447

MATHERAN—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION. "MINOCHER VILLA," pucca built with furniture, on SUNDAY, 26th instant at 10 a.m. For particulars see BENNETT'S ADVERTISEMENT. 4458

FOR SALE—One Four Cylinder, 20 H.P., Three-seated, STUDEBAKER CABRIOLET COUPE, 1916, electric self-starter and lighting, emergency oil side-lamps, horn, new spare tyre and tube, complete equipment, run about 800 miles only. Car in a perfect condition. Rs. 8,000 net. One Four Cylinder, 10 H.P., Morris-Oxford DE LUXE, two-seater with dicky, painted grey, electric lights, fifth wheel complete with tyre and tube, petrol can to match painted, watch, speedometer, luggage carrier, complete equipment, driven by the owner. Car very smart and easy to drive. Very light on petrol. Rs. 6,500 net. Both the cars can be seen at the Show-Room of Messrs. FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., and tried by appointment with S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 4450

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, the 24th instant, being a Public Holiday, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 4462

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Empire Day) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1918. 4461

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POORER CLASSES ACCOMMODATION SCHEME

SCHEME NO. 51.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 and 32 D of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 32 B of the said Act made a Poorer Classes Accommodation Scheme in G Ward, Worli, Section of the City of Bombay. The area included within the Scheme is bounded as follows:—

On the East—By the Storm-water Channel.
On the North—By properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3021 (1-2), 3052 (1, 2, 4), 3051 (1-2).
On the West—By properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3213, 3210, 3208, 3209 (1-2), 3198 (9).
On the South—By properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3198 (16 part, 13 part), 3197 (1 part, 10 part) 3058 (3 part), 3057 (3 part, 4 part, 8 part, 7 part), 3015 (1 part, 2 part, 3 part, 4 part, 8 part, 9 part), 3014 part.

The Offices of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Land Manager's Plan No. 89 dated 2nd April, 1918) of the area comprised therein and the statement shewing the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR.
Chairman.

Bombay, 1st May, 1918. 4215

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WAR LOAN.

BONDS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at par in 1923.
5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at Rs. 103 per cent. in 1925.
5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at Rs. 105 per cent. in 1928.

PRICE OF ISSUE RS. 100 PER CENT.

INTEREST UP TO 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1918, WILL BE PAID TO YOU IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY at its Head Office and Branches will, on and after 3rd June, supply you with any of the above War Bonds in pieces of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 25,000. No application forms are required.

You are invited to come to the Bank to make your investment any business day between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Saturdays 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.). 4459

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for 5,000 feet of 2½-inch Rubber-lined CANVAS HOSE, in fifty feet lengths (without couplings) will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 24th June, 1918.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. C. GREENOP,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.

Fire Brigade Office,
Byculla, 22nd May, 1918. 4454

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LTD.

ISSUE OF NEW ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATES for the new issue of Shares by Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., are now ready and will be delivered to Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 27th May, on application at the Registered Office of the Company, 40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, in exchange for the temporary receipts granted by the Company.

TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents.
4456

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 3 CERTIFICATES for 22 Shares Nos. 77303/77304, 77310/77318 and 62210/62220 of the Central Provinces Railways Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Messrs. Vadilal Balubhai and Ramanlal Vadilal Parekh have been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

RAMANIKLAL VADILAL PAREKH,
Raja Mehta's Street.

Ahmedabad, dated 20th May, 1918. 4457

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Certificate for on 8 ensrae No. 10171 of the Tapti Valley Railway Co., Ltd., standing in the name of the late Mrs. Mariambu Kikabhai Tyebali has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the certificate in any way, but are requested fo give information about the same to the undersigned.

KIKABHOY TYEBALLY,
Opposite Alaya's Wady, Surat.

Dated 20th May, 1918. 4453

WANTED.

WANTED.—Qualified SIGNALLERS, pay according to qualifications.

Apply SUPERINTENDENT of Telegraphs, G. I. P. Railway, Kali Chowki, Parel Road, Bombay. 262

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED—Qualified men for RELIEVING GENERAL CLERKS and PARCEL CLERKS posts, pay Rs. 30 and upwards according to qualifications. Only those possessing previous Railway experience and who are able to pass necessary test need apply.

2. Untrained Candidates and Cabin Candidates are also requireed, the former must have passed the VI Standard and the latter IV Standard. These Candidates while under training receive an allowance of Rs. 15 a month and on passing out of the Training Class are appointed on a starting salary of Rs. 20.

3. All applicants must be prepared to pass a Medical Examination.

4. Apply to DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. 262A

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAJI DAWOOD HAJI ELIAS has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, No. 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed without reference to the interests or claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROBERTY.

All that piece of Fazendari land with the building thereon, situate on the east side of Sultan Street or Tandel Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing New Survey No. 718 and Municipal B Ward No. 2779, Street Nos. 37 and 39, Tandel Street, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of the late Haji Ahmed Haji Abdulla Noorani, on or towards the South by the property of Morarji Visram, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by Tandel Street.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4455

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

In all the Leading London Musical Successes.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 23rd MAY
The Daly's Theatre Success
"A WALTZ DREAM."

FRIDAY, 24th MAY
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
2nd Edition

SATURDAY, 25th MAY
Capt. Bairnsfather's humorous musical war play
THE "BETTER 'OLE"

SUNDAY, 26th MAY, AT 5-30 P.M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
A New Musical Play in 2 Acts
"HIGH JINKS"

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 P. M.
BIG ATTRACTION THIS WEEK
"The Tailor of Bond Street"
"The Tailor of Bond Street"
"The Tailor of Bond Street"
The incomparable 4-Reel Comedy Drama featuring
Messrs. Yorke and Leonard in a remarkable human story with a judicious mingling of comedy which made
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
Famous

THE EMPIRE

Commencing Saturday, May 25th
MARIE CORELLI'S
Most Popular Work
"TEMPORAL POWER"
"TEMPORAL POWER"
"TEMPORAL POWER"
The much-discussed novel thas brought the celebrated authores to the zenith of her fame. Visualized as a great 6-Act Super Film.

If you are a Lawyer, a Clerk, a Student or a Business man,
BUY A
DIAMOND POINT 14-CARAT GOLD NIB
FOUNTAIN PEN.
It is of American Manufacture.
It is a companion that never fails at the right moment.
Every pen guaranteed
from Rs. 2-12-0 upwards
Self-filling pens
from Rs. 3-12-0 ,,
Special terms to Trade
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA & BURMA
T. E. KHANNA
Barla Building, Pydhonie, BOMBAY—3.

AMUSEMENTS.

PUBLIC CHALLENGE

Rs. 500 to any man who can equal

PROF. NAZIR'S SKILL

Magnificent fencing, and wielding of Indian Clubs.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

PROFESSOR NAZIR
of
Continental Fame specially invited for the
AYURVEDIC AND UNANI TIBBI EXHIBITION
from

ALWAR COURT will exhibit his wonderful tricks among which he will tie two COLOUR POTS and giving them breathless motion smear the mark with either colour as the spectators' direct.

Also

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

Herculean wrestling matches. The famous wrestler RAHIM of JODHPUR will meet the quasi famous BHIKOO and the winner will contest the renowned KRISHNA of MALBAR.

CHARMING SIDE-SHOWS
FROM 5 TO 9 P.M.
CHARMING SIDE-SHOWS
Drugs, Old Manuscripts, Machines and Jewels of fabulous prices.

All in four annas
All in four annas

EXHIBITION OF
All India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference EXHIBITION, Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE

TO-NIGHT at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Seething with the Red Hate and Blood Lust of Frenzied Nations.

The Mightiest Picture of World Conflict That the Brain of Man Has Yet Conceived and Realized

THE FALL OF A NATION

Thomas Dixon's Thrilling Film Spectacle of America's Future, with a Central Love Theme of Engrossing Power
VICTOR HERBERT'S MUSIC
SPECIAL NOTICE
This is the first original score ever written by an eminent composer to accompany a great picture. It will be performed IN ITS MAGNIFICENT ENTIRETY during the presentations here

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10
MR. E. H. DUCASSE Presents
THE LEADING LIGHT OF THE PARISIAN STAGE AND SCREEN
MDLLE SUZANNE GRANDAIS
IN THE "ECLIPSE" MASTERPIECE.
"HIS GOLDEN HOUR"
A WONDERFUL DRAMA OF A WOMAN'S PASSION AND A MAN'S SACRIFICE
The opportunity you've long been looking out for is come!
It's up to you to avail yourself of it or let it go by!
HIS PRIDE & SHAME (Funny Comic) **PATHE GAZETTE** (The Latest).

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

Watch for new Grand Bill Sunday Next.

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TO NIGHT IS THE **NIGHT**

THE

GREAT ALA **Night!**

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.

THE

Gaiety Comedy Co.

Presents

For the first time in India

AUSTRALIA'S OWN

And

Direct from the Battle Front

Jimmy Gerald

Jimmy Gerald

Eccentric Dancer and Inimitable Comedian

Husband of

MISS ESSIE JENNINGS

Bombay's favourite Singer

in

Impersonations of the

DAME

from

MOTHER GOOSE

etc., etc.

100 LAUGHS A MINUTE 100

Also

in conjunction with

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

And

THE GAIETY REVUE Co.

will present

A Screamingly Funny Farcical Sketch

THE TELEPHONE BOY

A LAUGH!

A YELL!!

AND A RIOT!!!

Not a dull moment from start to finish

In addition

SPECIAL VARIETIES

by the

GAIETY STARS

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON APPROACHING BOMBAY.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received the following telegraphic message from the Meteorological Department, yesterday:—

"Monsoon approaching Bombay to-day. Hoist Signal No. 3 Local Cautionary."

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	29.636 Inches
Temperature of Air	86.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.2 "
Dew Point	78.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.767 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.3 "
Minimum do. do.	82.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,SW,S.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	117 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.25 "
Do. do. year	1.71 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 22nd May	0.02 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd May 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab and in defect in the extreme north. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable excess throughout and the highest maximum recorded yesterday was 116 deg. F. at Lahore. Night temperature is also locally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is above normal throughout and the maximum is everywhere above 112 deg. F.; night temperature is also locally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Karachi. Humidity is above normal in upper Sind and west Rajputana. Day temperature is considerably lower in upper Sind and is now normal there. In north Rajputana it continues in slight excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—A few duststorms are reported from the west. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Nagpur; night temperature is above normal in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Very heavy rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao reports 12.11in. and Karwar 6.89in. Skies continue moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess and temperature in moderate defect in the area of rainfall.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar and Bijapur report 0.12in. of rain each. Skies are lightly clouded in the north and moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below the average at most stations in the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is in defect in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the west coast as far north as Mormugao; it has been very heavy in the south Konkan and moderately heavy in Malabar but has become lighter in the extreme south. A few showers are also reported from the Bombay Deccan. Seas continue rough on the north Malabar coast and are rising on the Konkan coast. The unsettled conditions in the Arabian Sea are more marked to-day and appear to have moved to a more northerly position. Day temperature continues unusually high in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Rainfall is likely to extend northwards in the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st May)	93.2	82.1	53	..	6.23	—4.72
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st May)	100.3	90.2	43	..	0.86	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	114.0	88.3	57	..	3.05	+1.21
Rawalpindi	111.0	69.8	27	..	19.66	+8.62
Lahore	115.8	80.8	43	..	4.25	+0.04
Hissar	113.8	79.2	36	..	1.13	..
Ambala	113.7	80.1	49	..	4.08	—2.17
Delhi	110.6	88.3	39	..	1.35	—2.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	113.4	88.2	29	..	1.26	—0.87
Mainpuri	112.6	83.1	28	..	0.91	—1.82
Jhansi	112.4	92.3	23	..	0.28	—1.79
Cawnpore	112.0	84.9	51	..	1.11	—1.19
Allahabad	112.2	86.6	44	..	0.42	—2.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.3	81.4	72	..	1.14	—0.24
Karachi	89.4	82.0	81	..	1.54	—0.09
Ajmer	102.0	82.6	61	..	0.25	—1.56
Jaipore	109.7	84.1	40	..	0.34	—1.59
Kotah	111.4	87.6	32	..	0.10	—1.47
Mount Abu	87.6	69.2	48	..	0.15	—1.51
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	78.3	78	..	0.15	—0.48
Dwarka	87.7	81.2	77	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval	85.1	82.2	85	..	0	—0.52
Rajkot	103.1	75.5	64	..	0	—0.63
Bhavnagar Para	103.8	79.0	81	..	0	—0.79
Surat	93.7	80.7	66	..	0.03	—0.42
Ahmedabad	107.7	79.2	63	..	0	—0.47
Deesa	106.4	78.8	66	..	0.01	—0.63
Neemuch	105.1	78.6	48	..	0.58	—0.53
Indore	108.7	78.1	58	..	0.39	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	108.3	87.9	36	..	1.30	—1.80
Saugor	106.8	85.6	43	..	0.24	—2.57
Hoshangabad	108.1	84.0	42	..	0.50	—1.57
Khandwa	105.9	81.0	54	..	0.04	—1.33
Akola	107.3	82.4	56	..	0.96	—1.28
Amraoti	107.8	83.8	43	..	1.77	—0.70
Nagpur	102.9	86.7	34	..	0.98	—2.35
Chanda	109.1	85.4	64	..	0.72	—3.05
Raipur	107.1	84.6	38	..	2.28	—1.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.3	81.5	77	0.04	1.73	+1.06
Ratnagiri	90.3	75.3	69	..	1.22	+0.34
Marmugao	82.3	..	95	12.11	20.88	+18.51
Karwar	80.9	72.2	95	6.89	20.13	+17.30
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.1	76.0	56	..	2.72	+1.40
Ahmednagar	97.0	70.5	78	0.12	6.95	+5.07
Poona	95.0	72.7	69	..	6.23	+4.13
Sholapur	98.2	73.9	71	..	3.18	+0.57
Bijapur	93.2	69.5	82	0.12	5.11	+2.48
Belgaum	83.	67.5	95	..	8.40	+3.25
Aurangabad	101.7	74.7	67	..	1.65	—0.29
Nizamabad (Indur)	108.9	76.2	60	..	0.53	—2.45
Hyderabad	101.6	74.1	68	..	4.13	+0.46
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.0	71.9	96	3.63	19.40	+11.96
Calicut	79.5	73.9	96	1.28	32.96	+17.81
Cochin	79.0	72.5	97	1.84	37.14	+14.79
Colombo	83.4	77.7	81	..	35.37	—10.91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	104.8	82.2	59	..	15.24	+6.96
Bellary	96.3	71.2	59	..	4.91	+0.38
Cuddapah	94.5	80.3	56	..	6.27	—0.10
Madras	99.4	82.3	64	..	27.78	+6.03
Bangalore	79.3	65.8	84	..	12.54	+4.28
Coimbatore	85.3	72.1	72	..	12.45	+3.31
Trichinopoly	96.1	79.4	60	..	9.28	—4.01
Negapatam	96.8	79.7	66	..	40.73	+9.61

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	May					May				
Wed.	22	m	9	21	25	6	22	m	2	37	17	10
			8	50a	25	2			2	59a	20	4
Thur	23	m	10	2	26	4	23	m	3	13	17	2
			9	35a	25	6			3	45a	19	11
Fri.	24	m	10	41	27	2	24	m	3	50	16	6
			10	17a	25	10			4	28a	19	7
Sat.	25	m	11	18	27	10	25	m	4	27	15	11
			10	56a	26	1			5	10a	16	3
Sun.	26	m	11	53	28	4	26	m	5	5	15	6
			11	34a	26	4			5	51a	19	1
Mon.	27		0	28a	28	8	27	m	5	42	15	3
									6	31a	19	0
Tues	28	m	0	12	26	4	28	m	6	18	15	2
			1	4a	28	8			7	10a	19	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 22 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8m.
" 23 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8m.
" 24 (Friday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m.
" 25 (Saturday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m.
" 26 (Sunday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m.
" 27 (Monday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 10m.
" 28 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 1918 May 4d. 8h. 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 10d. 6h. 30.9m. p.m.; First quarter 18d. 1h. 44.3m. a.m; Full Moon 26d. 4h. 1.4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 22nd May, 1918, was 29.847 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

Friday, 24th instant, Empire Day, has been declared a holiday in the United Provinces under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.

MURDER .. MYSTERY .. MELODRAMA

Mrs. VERNON CASTLE IN A Powerful Pathe Drama

"THE MARK OF CAIN"

PATHE'S

"HISTORY OF THE WAR"

Depicting the German advance on Antwerp.

PATHE GAZETTE, Etc.

Daily 7, 8-45, 10-30, Matinees, Saturday 5, Sunday 3-30 and 5.

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

THE GIRL and the GAME

EPISODES 7—8—9

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 21st.

			Bales
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	..	2,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..
" "	Sales of East Indian	..	200
" "	Imports	..	8,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		..	21.41
Egyptian F.G.F. spot		..	29.14
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		July	24.86
		Oct.	23.96
		Jan.	23.78
New Orleans 10 a.m.		July	24.47
		Oct.	23.10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.55—20
June	21.30 Unchgd.
July	20.30—21
Aug.	19.84—28
Sept.	19.49 Unchgd.

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	20.36
May-June.	20.28 —14
June-July.	20.20

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 21st.

New Contracts:

Months	To-day's price.
May	21.30—5
June	21.32— 2
July	20.45— 3
August	19.68—24
Sept.	19.17—32

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
May	20.46
May-June	20.38 —4
June-July	20.30

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, May 21st.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price
May	29.05
June	28.65 Unchgd.
July	28.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 21st.

M.G. Bengal	Good	..	16.11
" "	Fully Good	..	16.61
" "	Fine	..	16.98
No. 1 Oomra	Good	..	17.63
" "	Fully Good	..	18.03
" "	Fine	..	18.40
Broach	Good	..	20.15
"	Fully Good	..	20.40
"	Fine	..	20.56
Sinde	Good	..	16.11
"	Fully Good	..	16.61
"	Fine	..	16.98

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 21st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,938,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	394,000
East Indian " "	140,000
American " "	2,823,000
Other " "	64,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	Nil
" Exports, to Great Britain	4,000
" to Continent	..
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¼
Demand Bills	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

This morning the nominal quotations for Fine Broach May and July were Rs. 681 and 684 respectively. The opening rate for Fine Broach May in the Marwadi Bazaar was Rs. 684. The rate for July delivery was traded in at a premium of Rs. 3 above the May quotation.

At Colaba the market was steadier and closed at Rs. 685.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	..	Rs. 685
Fine Akola	"	"	" 640
Fully Good Bengal	"	..	" 535
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	..	" 710
" M. G. Ocompta	"	..	" 714
" " Westerns	"	..	" 705

Quotation at 9-30 p.m.

Closed May 690.

July 695.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 22ND MAY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	595	580	535	500	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	590	575	530		"
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat		670	650		"
M.G. Nag ore		670	650		"
M.G. Yeo mal		660			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		650			"
M.G. Amraoti		650			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		650	620		"
M.G. Khandesh			575		"
M.G. Muthia		585	560		"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			672		"
M.G. Brosch	685	680	705		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 22nd May 1918.

Cotton	7,624 bales.
Wheat	45,380 cwts.
Linseed	24,752 "
Rape, &c.	300 "
Gingellyseed	7 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	510 "
Castorseed	2,115 "
Rice	33,361 "
Myrabollams	4,251 "
Cottonseed	1,205 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	17,176 "
Jowar	2,937 "
Maize	82 "
Barley	3,220 "

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 22nd May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	600	585	530	490	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	595	580	525	..	Ready
Akola Khamg	..	645	625	..	Ready
Fair-Staple M.G.	..	..	..	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	690	680	672	..	Ready
Kadi	..	..	700	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	595	570	..	Ready
Bhimdi-Wadvam (M.G.)	..	..	685	..	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	715	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	705	Ready
Western (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	736	Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	735	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 22nd 1918.—5 p.m.

		Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	..	53 0 0	7 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	..	54 8 0	7 8 0
" Karachi Bansia	..	53 0 0	7 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	7 4 0	7 10 0
" Cawnpore	..	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	8 3 0	8 9 0
" Thin	..	7 13 0	8 3 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	62 0 0	.. ..
" Gujar 75-25	..	55 0 0	.. ..
" Gujar 50-50	..	54 0 0	.. ..
" Black	..	50 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	..	9 12 0	10 2 0
Groundnuts	..	43 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	..	5 0 0	5 .. 0
Barley	..	35 0 0	5 1 82
Castorseed	..	47 0 0	9 10 0

Forward:		Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	..	7 7 3
Linseed May	..	8 9 3
" dept.	..	9 2 3

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 22nd 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. ps.
Davids 5 10	0 15 15
Shapurji No. 10	0 15 0
Simplex No. 10	0 14 15
Edward No. 10	0 14 15
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22nd 1918

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 6 15½
" Demand	1 6 7
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	209
Shanghai	294½
Japan	148½
Singapore	155½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-2.
Sovereign Rs. 18-12.
Silver ready Ex-duty Rs. 111-10.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 111-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 203½.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 Days sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 63.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa. 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady to firm and a fair amount of business was done for June and July settlements.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1850, Swadeshi 2030, Swan 670, Simplex 790, Shapurji 136-4 Pearls 600, New Greats 372-8, Madhavji 2270, Luxmi Cotton 1900, Kohinoor 1465, Kasturchand 1250, Ind. Malwa 335, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 530, Fazulbhoy 790, David 565, Currimbhoy 387, Crescent 245, Century 450, Nagpur 2445, Bombay United 915, Bombay Dyeing 1320, Advance 1270, Katni Ordy. 240, Katni Defd. 1200, Tata Ordy. 242-8, Tata New Ordy. 100 prem. Tata Old Defd. 1125, Bombay Burma 725, Alcocks 860, Bombay Steam 315, Tata Hydro. 1270.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock exchange:—

Standards 1855, Swadeshi 2020, Swan 670, Simplex 790, Shapurji 135, Pearls 600, New Greats 372-8, Madhavji 2275, Kohinoor 1465, Kasturchand 1255, Ind. Malwa 335, Ind. Bleaching 165, Luxmi Cotton 1670, Finlay 530, Fazulbhoy 795, David 565, Currimbhoy 385, Crescent 245, Century 450, Nagpur 2445, Bombay United 915, Bombay Dyeing 1330, Advance 1290, Katni Ordy. 240, Katni Defd. 1200, Tata Ordy. 242-8, Tata New Ordy. 100 prem. Tata old Defd. 1125, Tata New Defd. 360 prem Bombay Burma 725, Alcocks 860, Bombay Steam 315, Bombay Tramway 360, Tata Hydro. 1270.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 18th May 1918.

	Total for the week: Rs.	Total to date: Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th May 1918		
G.I.P. Rly	23,37,300	1,54,24,800
A.D.C. Rly	58,300	4,33,560
B.K. Rly	4,600	30,300
C.B. Rly	5,500	41,300
Total	24,05,700	1,59,29,960
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th May 1917		
G.I.P. Rly	20,08,929	1,44,16,957
A.D.C. Rly	56,749	4,04,340
B.K. Rly	3,252	25,848
C.B. Rly	5,391	40,240
Total	20,74,321	1,43,87,112
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+3,28,371	+10,07,813
A.D.C. Rly	+1,551	+29,100
B.K. Rly	+1,348	+4,755
C.B. Rly	+108	+1,060

CONTROL OF COTTON AND CLOTH PRICES.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have expressed their opinion regarding the control over prices of cotton cloth and raw cotton in their letter to the Controller of Prices, Bombay. The Committee of the Chamber state that they have ascertained that as regards the imported piecegoods, general opinion in Calcutta was that it would be impossible to control the prices and that similarly with Indian goods it would be likewise impossible, unless the supply of these was equal to the needs of the country, for obviously if the supply was inadequate, the prices in consuming centres must be regulated by the ordinary law of supply and demand. It followed, therefore, in the opinion of the Committee that any attempt to regulate local manufacturers' selling prices would merely result in a transfer of profits from the manufacturer to the middleman and when the comparative figures of imports and local production were considered, it would be seen what a very large margin there was for this transfer. Deficiency in imports was not being made up by local production. It had also to be borne in mind that the replacing cost of Manchester piecegoods averages on the whole above 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. over the present prices in Calcutta.

As regards the prices of raw cotton, the regulation might be, it was thought, more feasible. But the general opinion in Calcutta seemed to be against it, although a suggestion was made to the Committee that the prices should be brought down by entirely prohibiting or severely restricting exportation of raw cotton. The fall in price of the raw material would naturally lead to a corresponding decline in the price of manufactured goods. This suggestion was considered by the Committee but they gathered that the trade generally was not in favour of an action being taken by the Government, either with reference to manufactured goods or raw cotton.

GERMAN TYRANNY IN NORTH FRANCE.

WHOLESALE LOOTING.

From information lately received from the occupied districts of France, writes "The Times" special correspondent with the French Army, it appears that though the severity of German tyranny varies in different towns according to the temperament of the officials controlling each locality, some of whom are not so bad as others, the general conditions under which the French inhabitants are forced to live continue to be a disgrace to civilization. The only agency by which any effort is made to alleviate their sufferings is the Spanish-Dutch Society, which contrives with some regularity to supply them with a certain amount of food and other necessities of existence; and part even of what they provide is in some cases annexed by the alien invader for his own use.

Spoliation of all kinds is common. Not only food given in charity, but all articles of copper, tin, nickel, bronze, and aluminium are looked upon by some of the occupying force as their legitimate perquisite, as well as portmanteaus, stair-rods, trellis work, mattresses, bolsters, clocks, personal jewelry, and even wedding rings. Men, women, and even children are compelled to work for the tyrants, and in one town French prisoners of war have been employed in the uncongenial task of breaking up buildings of manufactories, the machinery of which has been removed and sent to Germany.

Stringent rules are enforced with regard to the hours at which the native population may leave their houses in the morning and must return to them at night; and the system of fines under which these and other regulations are carried out is so monstrous and absurd that, in the case of one town, the owner of any clock which does not register German time is mulcted of the sum of 60 francs (£2 8s.); and anyone receiving a letter—which he cannot in any case refuse to do—has to pay 12 francs (10s.), and he must pay the same amount if he wishes to send an answer.

It goes without saying that prices are enormous. That is a necessity of war, and is not confined to this little corner of the world, though probably this particular hardship is more grievous here than anywhere. In Lille eggs cost 1s. 3d. each; the price of meat varies from about 11s. to 13s. and even more, a lb.; a pair of boots costs nearly £5, and any kind of cloth over £2 a yard. At Charleville the inhabitants receive, thanks to the kind offices of the Spanish-Dutch Committee, a fortnightly ration of certain articles of food, at the rate of just over ½lb. a week per head of bacon, lard, salted buffalo-meat, and beans, and about half that amount of sugar and biscuit meal.

The shortness of the food supply is, in fact, so great that in some cases there is no doubt that these wretched people, who, it must always be remembered, would never have been placed in their present position if Germany had not invaded Belgium, are left to die of starvation.

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week: Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th May 1918	15,400	1,22,400
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th May 1917	11,182	77,763
Increase or Decrease	+4,218	+44,637

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week: Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th May 1918	4,200	24,600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th May 1917	2,560	19,326
Increase or Decrease	+1,640	+5,264

Pachora Jamner Railway.

(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the week: Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th May 1918	700	4,300
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th May 1917	..	..
Increase or Decrease	..	..

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

General Meeting of Subscribers to the Strikers' Family Relief Fund, 6 p.m., 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

FRIDAY, May 24.

Mr. S. G. Banker's public lecture on "Sufferings of Farmers," Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute: Empire Day, Masquerade Dance at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 25.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, annual general meeting of members, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 26.

Mails for Muscat, Charbar, Henjam, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15, and 10-0.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Rd., 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.)

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture on the "Sufferings of farmers" will be delivered by Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker, to-morrow at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi Road. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. on "Karma, and Character-building." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY COTTON BALE

Bhyru Govind, a mill-hand, aged 25, employed in the Simplex Mills at Clerk Road, was carrying bales of cotton on Sunday with other mill-hands, when his foot slipped and a bale fell on him. He sustained serious internal injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died.

CITY'S MORTALITY IN APRIL.

The returns published by the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality show that the death-rate in the city last month was far in excess of that in April of last year. The total number of deaths last month were 4,323, as against 3,079 in April, 1917. Plague deaths numbered 383 against 399, deaths from small-pox 198 against 57, respiratory diseases 1,510 against 1,059, tuberculosis 187 against 171, enteric 14 against 8, malaria 23 against 22, Dysentery 85 against 64, diarrhoea 152 against 171 and infantile mortality 1,052 against 807. The number of births last month was 1,678, as against 1,476 in April, 1917.

WORKMAN CRUSHED BETWEEN WHEELS.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, on Wednesday, touching the death of Bhagan Isari, a Purdesi workman, aged 35, employed at the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel. The evidence was that four workmen were removing engine wheels on Tuesday under the direction of their foreman. They moved one wheel, and when they were about to move another, the first wheel rolled back, and the deceased, who was in front, was jammed between the two wheels and his head was crushed. He was being removed to hospital when he died on the way. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries sustained by his having been crushed accidentally between two engine wheels.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Chief Excise Inspector Khan Saheb Kuverji Darasha charged Rahimtullah Dhyah, a servant in a tobacco shop, with selling 9 lbs. and 12 tolas of opium without a license. Ahmed Ebrahim, a hack victoria driver, was sent to Hanuman Lane by Khan Saheb Kuverji on Tuesday night with currency notes of Rs. 450 to purchase opium from the accused. The accused sold him the opium and was arrested, when the notes were found on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE
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India's Very Best
(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
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Price Rs. 2.
SOLE AGENTS:—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,
Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

ADVANCES AGAINST WAR BONDS BY BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the new War Loan on the following terms until further notice.

The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application for the loan is made.

The borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of War Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and a payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month. Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

The rate of interest charged on the loans will be 5 per cent.

In the event of a borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the loan and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the loan outstanding.

The Bonds will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank at all times sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

NEW WAR LOAN.

FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS IN SOUTHERN PRESIDENCY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 21.

A meeting of the Madras Committee of the Indian War Loan was held at Government House on the 18th instant with H. E. the Governor in the chair. Mr. T. E. Moir, I.C.S., announced that Government had a scheme on foot to assist officials to invest in the War Loan. Further, Government would make enquiries as to what steps were being taken in Native States to obtain subscription to the Loan. With reference to the sub-committee's proposal that an ideal should be fixed for each district, taluk, etc., as to the amount their subscription should work up-to, it was resolved that the matter should be left in the hands of the local committee concerned.

It was resolved to request the Government of India to allow Post Office Cash Certificates to be sold in suitable blocks to be handed to various committees for release.

WANTED A SPECIFIC ANSWER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whenever and wherever War Loan and Recruiting and other khaki subjects are discussed in non-official Indian circles one pertinent question is persistently asked, "Do the war aims proclaimed by the Allies and their statesmen apply to India?" So far a simple categorical answer has never been given by any responsible person. Turn to the speeches of ministers, governors and people who claim to speak with authority, you will find every thing but a clear and definite answer to this simple question which does admit of a plain answer. Simple illiterate people, as the writer of a letter under the signature of "Bazar Gup" published in a corner of the advertisement page in the "Times of India" of yesterday's date shews eagerly, ask the basic question. If any of your readers will be so good as to refer me through your columns to a specific authoritative answer to the specific question mentioned above he will be doing a great service to the War Loan and recruiting movements and thus to the Empire.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

May 21.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

Another attractive programme commences at the Palace of Varieties to-night, when Jimmy Gerald, the well-known comedian and eccentric dancer, and husband of Bombay's favourite singer Essie Jennings, will appear for the first time at this theatre. He will appear in his famous dame impersonation of "mother goose" as played by him for two consecutive years at the leading theatres of Australia, and will also present a farce entitled "The Telephone Boy". The well-known artistes, Steve Buckingham, Miss Diamond and Mr. C. Morris, are also on the bill, and there are in addition some very fine comic films. The whole programme is expected to prove a highly enjoyable one.

The death has occurred at Taunggyi Shan States of Honorary Lieut. Jasbahadur Thapa, Indian Merit, late Subadar-Major, Southern Shan States battalion, Burma Military Police. He obtained here the first commission on December 16th 1887. His decorations included Rai Bahadur and Order of British India, second class. He retired last year.

The death occurred of Dr. John Albert Madox at the General Hospital, Rangoon, Burma. He was senior of seven uncovenanted officers appointed by the Government of India between 1891 and 1894 when a large number of military medical officers were withdrawn from Burma to India.

A "Times of Ceylon" cable from London states:—The United States Government is restricting crude rubber imports for the year commencing 8th May to 100,000 tons.

GILLESPIE'S
MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL
LAMINGTON ROAD, CHOWPATTI,
Motor driving and its working taught under the direct supervision of Mr. Gillespie, the Proprietor, the Originator and Founder of systematic motor training in this city, and who has now severed all connections with other schools in Bombay.

INDIAN COMFORTS FOR THE TROOPS.

NEED FOR RECREATION HUTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 21.

A letter by her Excellency, Lady Chelmsford is published regarding the Indian Comforts for the Troops Fund.

Lady Chelmsford explains that in the earlier stages of the war the work of the Comforts for the Troops Fund consisted in sending to the troops gifts of clothing, food, tobacco, and other kinds of small luxuries and the highest military authorities have frequently acknowledged in the warmest terms how much the supply of comforts has contributed to the well being and efficiency of the troops. Recently, however, it has been pointed out that the men are so well provided that they now require very little in the way of comfort except games and sports. The matter has been considered by the Commander-in-Chief and other authorities and it has been decided to alter the system of work and instead of supplying food, to supply recreation huts at the various centres in Mesopotamia. These huts will be equipped as soldiers' clubs, with arrangements for outdoor sports in addition. Certain troops in South Persia will continue to receive comforts. Special Christmas gifts will be aranged for, and any special articles of equipment will be provided in this manner. Lady Chelmsford continued: 'Our voluntary war work in India is adapting itself to the current requirements of the troops in the field."

CORRUPT PRACTICES IN COUNCIL ELECTONS.

EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE THE ONLY REMEDY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Regarding corrupt practices in the Council elections, the Bengal Chamber think that the existing regulations do not afford an adequate safeguard against the possibility of occurrence of such practices. They agree, therefore, with the proposal that the commission of these practices should be made more hazardous by suitable amendments of law. They are advised that as the electorates are now constituted, they offer scope for dishonesty and that no remedy will be really effective unless the franchise is extended and electorates so enlarged as to make the buying of votes impracticable or at any rate prohibitively expensive.

FALSE PERSONATION AND CHEATING.

ACCUSED ABSCONDS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 21.

A second case against Mahamod Hoosain, who stands charged with false personation and cheating on several counts, was called on for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused, who was on bail on the surety of Lieut. Whitelock, Assistant Postal Censor, failed to answer to his name and it was reported to the court that the accused was absconding.

The accused, it will be remembered, was discharged in the last case, in which he was charged with inducing several merchants in Madras to part with their money. The present charges against him are that about a year ago he induced Messrs. Hussain Miya and Mahaboob Hussain, merchants, to part with about Rs. 200 on false representations. The accused, it was informed to the court, had been dismissed from service since the last case. His Worship issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

EMPIRE DAY.

A notification was issued by the Bombay Government yesterday declaring Friday, the 24th instant,—the Empire Day,—to be a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

MODERN JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mimnermus, writing in the 'Literary Guide" of April 1918, succinctly lays bare the ethics of present-day journalism, when he says that:—

"Journalists write for money. This simple fact explains why the entire Press of a civilised country dismisses in a few lines such an awful catastrophe as an Indian famine, which means death from want of food of thousands of men, women, and children, and gives an exaggerated publicity to the domestic lives of royal personages. Whether an august person reads the Bible daily, or whether another equally exalted person has sugar in her tea, is a matter of very little consequence; but the welfare of thousands of human beings is of importance. It also helps us to understand why 'a free and enlightened' Press was moved to ecstacies of admiration at the sight of the unmilitary 'General' Booth in the robes of our oldest University. Freethinkers are invariably subjected to insolence and wilful misrepresentation. The liberal and democratic London 'Echo,' throughout the whole of its career, invariably insulted the memory of a great man by calling him 'Tom' Paine. When General Massey died the Press dubbed him a 'Christian Socialist.' He was neither one nor the other; but he spent the greater part of a very long life in attacking Christianity. Anatole France, one of the most distinguished of living authors, is a Freethinker; but a daily paper hoodwinked its readers by unblushingly suggesting that, although Anatole France has been called a Pagan, he is constantly haunted by the preoccupation of Christ. This is literary prostitution, and it is only part of a system by which editors seek to curry favour with the more ignorant readers, and thus to ensure those huge circulations which eventually materialize into fat dividends."

Those who have painfully watched the course of modern journalism will unhesitatingly subscribe to the views expressed by the writer. In this country, especially, the evil effects of partizanship are unlimited, owing to the prevailing greater illiteracy. One longs for the day when newspapers, freed from the 'one-party-one-policy' outlook, will purely champion the common rights of humanity, forgetting that there ever was an axe to grind.

—Yours, etc.,

DEMOCRAT.

21st May, 1918.

THE PUREST JEWEL.

BAGHDAD PAPER'S TRIBUTE TO GENERAL MAUDE.

The following is a translation of an appreciation of the late General Sir Stanley Maude, Commanding the Armies in Mesopotamia, which appeared in a recent issue of "El-Arab" of Baghdad:—

"Like stars without the moon, or like a string of pearls when the purest jewel is lost." Irak is smitten by a cruel blow which has fallen upon its people like a devastating thunderbolt. For it was not to be thought that the lion and the conqueror of this country would meet his doom at such a moment as this—a doom which echoes through the land from end to end. This gallant leader fell sick on the 17th of this month, having previously felt that his health was impaired. Symptoms of dysentery appeared, and all steps were taken to ward off death from him. But the labours of the most skilled physicians were fruitless; no remedy could prevail; and at four in the morning of Tuesday, the 19th, the fatal news was spread throughout the city, to the deep grief of all those who had known his fine character and generous nature, had themselves had experience of his nobility and purity of purpose, and realised the place which he held in the hearts of all.

This dauntless soldier was born in England in 1864, his father being of Irish race. He served in the Soudan army in 1885, and in South Africa from 1899 to 1901. When the millstone of war began to turn in France, he went thither amongst the chiefs of the Staff and in the expedition to Gallipoli he commanded the 13th Brigade. In 1916 he made his advent in Mesopotamia, being appointed to the command of the Army Corps in this country, in sucession to Sir Percy Lake. These are the main facts of his career. It is known to all men that General Maude had achieved fame such as falls to the lot of few leaders. By his strategical plans he shattered the arm of the Turks and Germans and blunted the edge of their purposes, so that no sooner had they heard of the presence of the English in any part than their spirit died within them, and they thought only of flight. Thus honours and congratulations rained upon him from all august kings and chiefs of great nations.

He was noted for personal bravery, holding death as unworthy of a thought; and to General Maude, in his warfare with the Turks, may most rightly and truly be applied the words of Abu-el-Tayyib El-Mutanabbi, in speaking of Self-ed Daula; "Thou standest firm—and to such as thou Death has no terrors—as if thou wert under the eyes of the Destroyer, but he asleep. The warriors pass before thee, wounded in fight, but thy face is bright and thy lips smiling. In thee, valour and force of mind are such that they have passed into a saying of the people, that thou art more than man. With their wings they have clasped thee in an embrace under which the timorous and the strong alike would perish. Thou despisest the javelin and castest it from thee, for the sword exults in triumph over the lance. And he who seeks glorious victory knows that its shining keys are the broad, keen blades of swords."

THE FUNERAL CEREMONY.

The funeral bier of the deceased was conveyed from his house at twenty minutes before four in the afternoon by an automobile of the Red Cross. It had been preceded by the automobiles of all the high military and civil officials at a slow and reverent pace, to the military cemetery, situated north of the city, about 500 metres behind the cavalry barracks on the Baakuba road by the gate of El-Muaszam. All the cars had stopped at a distance of some 300 metres from the cemetery the civil dignitaries, commanders, and officers getting out and standing on an elevation there, which is as the vestibule to the city. Two lines of troops, with their arms, were posted from the place where the officials stood as far as the cemetery. These gallant men had been taken from all branches of the service as representatives, and there were even among them a considerable number of naval men, all in uniform, like the soldiers

When the coffin was lifted from the automobile all uncovered their heads. It was preceded by a small company, known as the escort of mourning, and they passed between the lines of troops and following the priest, who went before all, reading the prayers. On the coffin were laid the uniform of the deceased, his decorations and sword, and the numerous wreaths presented by the various communities and by all classes of the inhabitants. Thus they moved on with slow solemnity to the place of burial. On all sides were stillness and deep silence; there was no sound of weeping, wailing or lamentations, such as is often to be heard at such a time as this. And the reason was that mountains of sorrow had fallen upon all hearts, and stifled every voice in the bitterness of the calamity. The stately procession reached the cemetery, and at the gate stood some ten soldiers with reversed arms, over which they bowed their heads, resting their foreheads on the rifles. The coffin was brought near to the grave, the priest pronounced prayers in the English tongue, all heads were bared in reverence and humility, and it was lowered into the tomb with prayer. Before the earth was filled in the party of soldiers fired three volleys from their rifles, and afterwards a trumpet was blown, that being the sign of the last farewell.

On the day of the death of this great man no sound of song or instrument of music was to be heard in Baghdad, although it is so great a city, and since its occupation by the British forces gladness and social merriment have been unceasing. Even those whose wedding had taken place the day before abstained from their festivities in mourning for him whom they had lost—may God be merciful to him. We beseech the Lord of the Heavens and the Earth to vouchsafe comfort to his widow and his children. We would condole with the British Empire in its bereavement of this great captain. And we trust that a commander may be appointed to the armies in Mesopotamia who will renew in us the memory of him who is gone, and perpetuate his victories and conquests. To God we pray, and in Him is the answer to prayer.—The "Englishman."

Amongst the recent war offers is that of Raja of Bariya of three-quarters of a lakh this year with thirty thousand rupees annually hereafter.

CENTRAL ASIAN MENACE.

POSSIBLE LINES OF MOVEMENT.

The steady advance of German forces into Russia, writes "The Times," gives the measure of the designs of the enemy upon the great and productive territories in Eastern Europe which now lie at their mercy. The behaviour of the Bolshevist leaders at this critical juncture is, to say the least, extremely peculiar and suspicious. They have nearly all fled from Petrograd, although there is no visible indication that the Germans intend to advance beyond Narva, on the borders of Esthonia. Their decision practically constitutes an invitation to the enemy to occupy Petrograd, while their prospective abandonment of Moscow becomes comprehensible in view of the statement published on Tuesday from our Correspondent now in Petrograd that the Germans propose to establish "Commissions of Control," with "rights" of veto and ex-territoriality, in Moscow as well as in Petrograd. Farther south the Germans are advancing like conquerors, and they are now being followed by Austrian troops. They have not stopped short at Odessa, where, according to some reports, many of the warships of the Black Sea Fleet have fallen into their hands. They have since reached the port of Nikolaieff, seventy miles north-east of Odessa, and have thus obtained possession of the chief shipbuilding yard in Southern Russia. They are also marching from Kieff on Kharkoff, the city from which the great coal and iron industries of Southern Russia are controlled. Their purpose is perfectly plain. In the Ukraine they have seized a great slice of the "Black Earth" region, the finest granary in Europe and by far the most populous area in European Russia. The swift advances upon Nikolaieff and Kharkoff indicate a converging movement towards the coal and iron fields in the Donetz basin, where in the past Russia obtained 70 per cent. of her coal and pig iron and 50 per cent. of her steel. It will now be understood why the boundaries of the lath-and-plaster Ukraine State were flung so far eastward, though many of the metal-working centres still lie outside the prescribed area.

ENEMY CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

For Great Britain another problem, is arising of a special and imperative kind. The Turks will soon be in Batum, and may be there already. They must also be moving from Erzrum, which they have reoccupied, upon the fortress of Kars. Batum is the terminus of the Transcaucasian Railway, and at Sarakamish, west of Kars, the Turks will obtain access to an important branch line. Once these two termini are seized by the enemy, they will probably not be long before they reach the Caspian, in spite of possible resistance from the disorganized troops of the new Caucasian Republic. If the enemy can cross the Caspian Sea and penetrate along the Transcaspian railway to the Mahomedan states of Russian Central Asia, where Turkish emissaries are already stirring up strife, they will open up very great possibilities of mischief. The branch railway from Merv to Kushk ends within a day or two's ride of Herat, the key of Afghanistan. Should it be thought that a menace from Central Asia is still remote, we may point out that the way into Persia from Armenia and Transcaucasia lies open and ready for immediate use. We may be certain that as soon as Germany has completed her movements in Southern Russia, and as soon as the Turks have occupied the valuable regions and cities in Transcaucasia ceded to them with disgraceful pusillanimity by the Bolshevists, we shall witness a fresh invasion of Persia. Large forces will not be required. General Sir Percy Sykes boldly entered Southern Persia two years ago at the head of only fifteen hundred men. He restored order over a wide area, suppressed the robber bands who were devastating the country, and raised a local gendarmerie some thousands strong, which is doing useful work. In Persia, where supplies are scanty, military operations are best conducted by small mobile forces under daring leadership. The Germans and Turks know this as well as we do, and earlier in the war they had very nearly reached Teheran when the Russians drove them headlong. We must be prepared for their reappearance in Persia at any moment. Then objects will probably be threefold. They may again attempt to take Teheran and to capture the young Shah. They may move down the Turco-Persian frontier and endeavour to strike at General Marshall's very long communications in Mesopotamia, simultaneously attacking the valuable oilfields of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company near the Karun River. They are quite likely to pursue their original intention of reaching the frontiers of Afghanistan and of trying to raise the Afghans against us. In Persia, at any rate, we ought not to be "caught napping," and we should prepare for trouble while there is yet time.

It is understood the scheme of the Punjab Defence Force Committee, which held an important meeting on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. Justice Sahdi Lal, contemplates a course of military training as a part of the general curriculum and provides for training being imparted on the college or university grounds outside the hours fixed by the College time table and thus meets all objections as to interference with study. This will not necessitate detachment from study and will make military training popular.

Mr. G. L. Corbett I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwara has been placed on special duty for the purpose of concerting measures in the Central Provinces in pursuance of the recommendations of the Delhi Conference.

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THE STORY OF A 'NATIONAL' SHIPYARD.

PATRIOTIC PROJECT RUINED BY GOVERNMENT BUNGLING.

The following letter from Lord Inchcape, who is a great shipowner, appeared in "The Times":—

Towards the end of 1915 a proposal was made to some of my friends and myself to start a shipbuilding yard on up-to-date lines at Chepstow on the Wye. We appreciated the soundness of the proposition. The necessary capital of £600,000 was put up, the requisite land with foreshore rights on both sides of the river was purchased, and operations were started to lay out the yard on the most approved principles—eight slips capable of accommodating vessels of 500ft. to 600ft. in length being arranged for.

The work was proceeding with expedition. Two slips would have been ready by October, 1917, and on the slips two vessels with a carrying capacity of 10,000 tons each would have been laid down and would by this time have been well on their way to the water. Other two slips would have been ready now, other two by July, and the other two by October.

In August, 1917, however, the Government, apparently recognising the advantages of Chepstow as a building centre, which we had discovered, took over our yard and we were unceremoniously evicted. So far not a single ship has been laid down, and there is very little more, if any, plant or machinery on the place than there was when we were turned out.

All the work and thought and time spent in negotiation, in forming the company, in securing the land, in purchasing buildings and small plots, in arranging regarding rights of way, in securing a railway siding, in planning and erecting workmen's houses on the plan of a Garden City, in planning the yard and all its accessories, in settling with owners of fishing rights on the Wye who thought shipbuilding might prejudice salmon catching, have gone by the board, and the bulk of the capital laid out so far as we are concerned is dead. Government not having repaid it or even paid interest on our outlay.

Ours was no promoting project. Not a penny passed by way of promotion money, underwriting commission, or anything else. We cast our £600,000 on the waters, trusting to see a return after many days.

The position was this: A group of business men, with a chairman of exceptional business capacity at their head and a practical engineer and shipbuilder with great energy and organising power as managing director, foresaw a serious shortage of tonnage in the near future. They realised that Chepstow might be made a shipbuilding centre with vast potentialities. It had a splendid river into which vessels could be safely launched, close proximity to steel works and coal, excellent foundation for slipways, the Great Western main line passing the yards, a good climate, a nucleus of labour, which could be added to by training, a lovely country around, and by providing comfortable and attractive houses, each with a garden, the welfare of the workmen, away from demoralising slums, could be assured.

If the seizure of our ideas and our yard had proved of any advantage to the country we should have acquiesced in it without a murmur, but as the country's interests would have been infinitely better served had we been left alone to carry out our project in our own way, it is only natural that we should feel somewhat sore that the foresight and enterprise which we displayed should have been squandered as it has been, and that our property and perspicuity should have been filched from us without up to this time having been of the slightest use to the nation.

Mr. Asquith is reported to have said at Derby on the 22nd instant: "Our experience of the State control has not been encouraging. To think that you can maintain your industrial supremacy in times of peace against the competition of the civilised world is the idlest, emptiest, and most futile idea."

Mr. Asquith prefaced his remarks by saying that he thought every business man in the country, whether employers or employed, would agree with him.

In saying what he did Mr. Asquith voiced the views of the entire business community, and, I believe, of the employed as well.

Mr. Landale Johnston, District Judge, Meerut, has been appointed Sessions Judge of Kumaun vice Mr. Burkitt deceased. Mr. Neave, Additional Judge, Meerut, will act temporarily as Sessions Judge, Meerut.

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CHARGE AGAINST DR. SUKHIA.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC SERVANT.

RIGHT TO ENTER A SICK ROOM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. G. A. Jayakar, District Registrar, No. 1 District, Bombay Municipality, charged Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions. Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. J. R. Patel, solicitor, with Mr. P. K. Kotwal, pleader, appeared for Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. P. A. Bhat, examined by Mr. Crawford, said he was sub-registrar under Dr. Jayakar. He produced his delegation authority from the Municipal Commissioner, among others, under Section 422 of the Municipal Act. He described the procedure adopted in cases of infectious diseases. Describing what happened on the 23rd April when he went to the place, he said that when he went up the second out and took him to the place where floor, a lady came the smal-pox patient was. The child was lying on a big wooden cot. The child had been isolated. Witness saw the child. On the cot was a mattress covered with a sheet. It was not the time for disinfection as the child had been infected some days before, but precautionary measures could have been taken. The lady raised no objections to his enquiries on that occasion. He spoke to her on the question of the removal of the patient to hospital, to which the lady objected. She said all the members of the family had been revaccinated on Dr. Kias' advice. Witness was satisfied that persons in contact with the patient had been revaccinated. He then left and reported the matter on the 24th to Dr. Jayakar.

ENCOUNTER WITH DR. SUKHIA.

Witness next went to the place on the 3rd May. He knocked at the door on the second floor and two children came out. The lady was inside. She asked per son to enquire if witness had obtained permission to enter the place, and witness replied he was a Municipal medical officer and required no such permission. The boy was then sent up to call Dr. Sukhia, who came down and asked witness if he had obtained permission to enter the place and told him to go down. Witness told him he had come to make enquiries about the small-pox case and Dr. Sukhia said that if his servant were there he would have had him kicked out. Witness reported the matter to Dr. Jayakar. He next went to the place on the 11th with Dr. Jayakar and Mr. Thakore, disinfecting sub-inspector. They knocked at the door on the ground floor and waited about ten minutes but nobody answered. They then knocked at the door on the first floor but got no reply. They then went to the second floor and knocked at the door, and the lady and two children and the child, who suffered from small-pox, came out on the verandah. Dr. Jayakar enquired if the patient had recovered. She replied in the affirmative, pointing to the child. and Dr. Jayakar said that in that case the room should be disinfected. She said she had already used phenyle, but Dr. Jayakar said proper disinfection must take place. She then asked him if he had obtained permission to enter the place and Dr. Jayakar replied he required no permission as he was a Municipal medical man. Dr. Sukhia then came down. Witness then related what happened between Dr. Sukhia and Dr. Jayakar on that occasion.

AUTHORITY TO DISINFECT ROOM.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patel, the witness said that on the 11th they went to enquire about the recovery of the case. If the lady had agreed, they could have disinfected the place.

If the lady had not agreed what would you have done?—We would have reported the matter.

Witness further said he was conversant with the sections. He had been in Municipal service for eight months. He had got no training as a sanitary inspector. He had gone through the Municipal Act once. He had got authority, under section 422, but none under 424 or under 425. He had no authority under 427 nor under 488.

Under what section did you think you were entitled to ask a person to allow you to disinfect a room?—Under section 422 S.

Witness further said that on the first occasion when he went to enquire about a cholera case, Dr. Sukhia gave him every facility and assistance to get the place disinfected.

You did not proceed under section 425?—No. That power is not delegated to me.

Further hearing was adjourned.

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WASTAGE IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Director of Public Instruction has commented upon the terrible waste in secondary schools, in his recent report. Out of the hundred students that join the school only 22 finish the secondary course and out of these 22, only 11 take the degree. Can nothing be done to put a stop to this waste of men, money and energy? Now that the head of the Department has noticed the defect, it is hoped that he will adopt adequate measures to improve this sad state of affairs. It will be better to revert to annual examinations by the officials of the Department and promotions should be strictly controlled by the responsible officers. Undeserved promotion is the root-cause of the collapse of secondary education in the Bombay Presidency. Of late there has been no doubt considerable improvement in equipment of secondary schools. Real education has, however, been neglected and teachers have paid more attention to outward show and the so-called disciplinary measures than to the enlightenment and education of students. If the D. P. I. calls for statistics from every school, he will see that there is still more appalling wastage specially in S. D. schools than he has noted. Now-a-days, annual examination has been replaced by annual inspection, which is a pure farce. Boys are promoted according to the whims of the learners and the entreaties of students and their thoughtless guardians and there is sickening accumulation in the Matric and pre-Matric classes. The percentage of passes is very low in some schools and occasionally Government schools themselves are found in the list of condemned schools, passing less than 33 per cent. of students. More than half the number of students in the last standard are detained and only 50 per cent. are presented. Out of these, again, about 35 per cent pass. The real percentage of passes is 17½. The staff also should be stiffened and *the teachers should be held responsible for the results.* Since the introduction of the Risley Circular, the teachers seem to have forgotten their true vocation. What is required is a thorough overhauling of the system.

Mr. Covernton has also realised, to judge from his speeches in the Council, that the present-day students compare very unfavourably with their old predecessors. The causes must be sifted and prompt measures should be adopted to put secondary education on a sound basis.—Yours, etc.,

"EDUCATION."

THE RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to kindly allow some space for the following lines in your esteemed paper.

On reading the occasional correspondence going on in relation to the Rent Act and the respective rights and liabilities of the landlords and tenants thereunder, I think it better to explain some of the provisions of the Act for the benefit of the tenants in general who are foreign to the necessary legal knowledge.

The only sections of the Act that a tenant ought to know better are 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 12.

In your paper some correspondents assert that the landlords are not at all entitled to increase the rent even by ten per cent. above the rent prevailing on the 1st January 1916. As to this assertion I may be allowed to say that the landlords are certainly allowed to realise the Standard Rent and the words "Standard Rent" themselves include an increase of ten per cent. of the rent prevailing on the 1st day of January 1916 in the case of premises that were let on the 1st day of January 1916, or, if the premises were not let on that date they were last let before that date. But in the case of premises that were all shall be first let after the last day of January 1916 the rent at which they were or shall be first let is only the Standard Rent; and in this case ten per cent increase is not at all allowed. The other cases in which the Standard Rent is defined are the cases of a very rare occurrence and hence it is not necessary to occupy the valuable space of your paper.

Leaving out of account the cases of leases and periodical increaments of rents, etc., which are, as said above, of a very rare occurrence, the 3rd section of the Act, after stating what sums are irrecoverable entitles a Landlord to recover all the rents accrued due before the first day of January 1918 at the increased rate or not and a tenant has no right whatsoever to demand a refund of the excess of the rent above the standard rent.

In addttion to the aforesaid increase of 10 per cent. as said above, if a landlord incurs expenditure on the improvement or structural alteration of any premises mentioned in Section 4, an increase of rent at a rate not exceeding ten per cent. per annum on the amount so expended shall not be deemed to be an increase for the purposes of this Act. This ten per cent. of the total expenditure will of course, be apportioned between all the tenants of the same premises.

Over and above all these increases, Section 6 of the Act allows a landlord to increase rent proportionately to the increse of any municipal rates, cesses and taxes over the amount paid in the period of assessment which included the 1st day of January 1916.

Section 7 of the Act makes it incumbent on the landlord to give a notice in writing to the tenant of his intention of increasing the rent—the increase being provided by the Act. Such notice must always be accompanied by the accurate statement of the expenditure or the municipal taxes, ets. No such increase is allowed until the expiry of four clear weeks after the notice is duly served on the tenant.

As long as the tenant pays or is ready and willing to pay rent to the full extent allowable by the Rent Act and performs the conditions of the tenancy, he is not liable to be ejected from the premises.

Lastly Section 12 of the Act affords a special and peculiar remedy to a tenant to recover the excess above the Standard Rent paid after the 1st January 1918, by deducting such amount of excess from the rents payable to the landlord.

These are some of the chief provisions of the Rent Act which I think, are essential for the proper guidance of a tenant. If the demands of a landlord exceed the aforesaid legal bounds, a tenant may be safely advised not to pay more than the Standard Rent and this honest and *bona fide* plea of his, will undoubtedly prevail in a civil court.

The Rent Act is one of the generous boons to the tenants and now it rests with them to show their appreciation by contributing according to their mite to the present War Loan and thus to be ever grateful to the benign Government for relieving them from the tight clutches of a merciless landlord.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. PARULEKAR.

Thakurdwar, Bombay.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, May 22.

The special Tribunal delivered judgment, to-day, in the conspiracy case; in the course of their judgment they said that the conspiracy at Benares was part of a large movement having its ramifications in Bengal and in the Punjab. The activities of the conspirators in Benares were confined to the discussion of revolutionary methods for the overturning of the British Government in secret meetings of a society, which seceded from the Young Men's Association, the distribution of seditious literature, an attempt at seduction of troops and receipt from Bengal storage here and despatch to the Punjab of bombs, pistols and ammunition.

The Commissioners convicted both the accused before the court. In passin sentence upon the accused Noren, the Commissioners held him to be a desperate character, whose whole part in the conspiracy was only inferior to Sachindra's in importance. The accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and forfeiture of all his property. With regard to Preonath, the Commissioners found that of the Benares conpirators he was one of principal men subordinate to Sachindra, and, though his part in the conspiracy was altogether inferior to that taken by Sachindra, it was more prominent than that of most of the other accused who were tried in the original case. He was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment and forfeiture of all his property.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 22.

The monsoon strengthenes in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly lower in Burma, Malabar, local in Bengal, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Madras Deccan. Few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Mysore. The Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Mergui one half inches, Lashio two, Akyab seven, Kyaukpyu, Coxs Bazar three, Marmagoa twelve, Karwar seven, Mangalore four, Calicut, Cochin one and half, Trivendrum one, Gulbarga two, Nellore one and half.

Forecast:—No large change.

A STONE HEARTED WOMAN.

GETS 13 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

The Sessions Judge of Larkana has sentenced a Brahmin woman to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for mercelessly assaulting her daughter-in-law with a burning torch; and causing fatal wounds to her minor son to three years' rigorous imprisonment for the same offence.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA May 22

There was practically no trade whatever in coal shares, of which there were great many sellers but no buyers in the market. Jute mill shares only accounted for a small business with prices inclined to give way with no buying power in evidence. Reliance were done at Rs. 38 and later at Rs. 37-8. Industrials did not attract much attention but oil shares continued firm. The following are the closing quotations:—

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 363, Bally 210, Clive (ord) 249, Delta (ord) 640, Sowrah (ord) 43-4, Kamarhatty (ord) 624, Kanknarrah (ord) 736, Northbrook (ord) 53-8, Reliance (ord) 37-8, Union (ord) 734.

Tea:—Phoenix 45.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 20-4, Behar Oil 44-12, Bengal Brass 30, Britania Biscuits 12-8, Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway, 83, Eastern Paint 10-4, Howrah Oil 65-8, Indian Iron and Steel 3 p, Surma Valley Saw Mills 23-12.

Government paper 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 64-2 to 64-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to 65-2.

SEIZURE OF DUTCH SHIPPING.

MR. TAFT ON ALLIES' RIGHTS.

Mr. Taft writes in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" a strong leading article demonstrating the absolute right of the Allies to seize Dutch ships. He says:—

It is an interesting circumstance that the most modern instance of the assertion of this right before this war was by Prince Bismarck in the war of 1870. He asserted it against Great Britain, a neutral. The Prussians seized six British colliers in the Seine, near Rouen, for the purpose of scuttling them and obstructing the passage of French gunboats.

Bismarck defended his action as "one of necessity, which even in time of peace may render the employment or destruction of foreign property admissible under the reservation of indemnification." Bismarck continued:—"I take this opportunity of calling to mind that a similar right in time of war has become a peculiar institute of law, *jus angarae*, which so high an authority as Sir Robert Phillimore defines thus—that a belligerent Power demands the right to make use of foreign ships, even such as are not in inland waters, but in ports and roadsteads within its jurisdiction, and even compels the crews to transport troops, ammunition, and implements of warfare."

England acquiesced in the legality of the seizure on the payment of full compensation. This view thus agreed upon is sustained by Dr. Oppenheim, Professor of International Law at Cambridge, by Mr. Coleman Philipson, and, indeed, by most international jurists including Germans. It is also declared to be the law in the United States Naval War Code.

"THE FANTASTICS."

We hope that all music lovers in Bombay and all who enjoy being artistically entertained will make a point of going to the Town Hall one night during the next few days to see the accomplished trio of entertainers styled "The Fantastics" who have opened a short season there. Rarely is Bombay, treated to such a display of virtuosity as "The Fantastics" provide; as, in this city, there is a monopoly in the theatrical business and we have to put our hands together and say "For what we have received may the Lord make us truly thankful." Talented entertainers, therefore when they come amongst us have to take a back seat in a place like the Town Hall which is a trifle off the beaten theatrical track.

Our friends "The Fantastics" are Miss Hilda Felstead, Miss Nellie Black, and Miss Elsie Black. The first-named lady is an accomplished *racontreuse* who sings dainty songs at the piano and tells us in an exquitite way amusing and serious things about life:, leavened with topicalities and ready flashes of repartee. Grave or gay, artless or ingenious, she is a finished artist. Then there is Miss Nellie Black who plays, with great dexterity of execution and charm a wide variety of pieces on the violin, one of the best or which is a fantasia from "Il Trovatore," and then passing from the serious to the gay gives us imitations on her fiddle of various other musical instruments. She possesses a flexible contralto voice, and, by way of exhibiting her versatility, fills in the rest of her time playing accompaniments at the piano. The last of the party, Miss Elsie Black, contributes a number of solos on the flute and piccolo as well as lending a hand at the piano. To finish their programme the ladies blend their talents with a trio for violin, flute and piano.

The performance starts at half past nine, and to-night there will be a complete change of programme. There will not be a performance on Friday as the Town Hall is being used that night for another purpose.

FIELD FRIENDSHIPS.

My greatest friendships, writes Mr. James Hodson, in the "Daily Mail," have all been welded by the flash of guns. Trench brotherhood is the most glorious thing the war has to show—as yet; it makes the soldier's life bearable.

Those friendships are often begun in England. They thrive best on hardship, on red-hot route marches, on tiresome fatigues, on weary field-days, on occasions when the cooks have lost their cunning or the platoon commander his sense of justice. They are made fruitful by those and similar cold douches and the sun of evenings in the Y.M.C.A., hut or the canteen; or visits to friends and long, lonely walks and talks make them bloom exceeding fair. But thus far they are superior only to the friendships of civilian days, when a short parting is sufficient to wither many, and failure in the struggle for success not a few.

As lighting ripens the crops, so the flame of the battle ripens the soldier friendships; and as adversity binds a man and his wife so the agony and bloody sweat of life in the front line bind men closer than brothers.

Every platoon is full of inseparables, every section has its David and Jonathan. Any platoon sergeant will tell you of his lads who, when he says, "Who'll go for water to-day?" volunteer in this wise: "Me and Tom Beck 'll go." It may be hazardous, it surely will be a toilsome job, but the lad who says, "Me and So-and-so" is as sure of his pal as death is sure of us all.

Your platoon sergeant knows his inseparables well. He knows they want to be on sentry together, to eat together sleep together, work together. If he finds a "cubby-hole" where "Tubby" is, he knows "Ginger" shares it. "Tubby" would scorn to sleep where room for "Ginger" was not. No patrol or raiding party that numbered "Ginger" would be complete without "Tubby." Leave to "Blighty" is the only move where one goes without the other, and I know one lad who refused to go—and no one but a soldier can quite understand what that means—unless his pal went with him. And he got his way—but they were Australians!

They are openly friendly, these pals. Their rations, large or small, their great-coats and groundsheets, and such sandbags as they can "win", for extra warmth, their parcels of food from home, their very letters, are a joint possession. "Tubby" would as soon hesitate to take "Ginger's" place on a desperate venture were "Ginger" sick as to refuse to eat "Ginger's" parcel were his pal on leave at home.

Thousands of lads are sleeping in France on whose wooden crosses should be inscribed the words: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

Tuesday's Fort St. George's "Gazette" contains drafts of the mill called the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1819. From the statements of objects and reasons it will be seen that the proposed measure is intended to supplement the Imperial Act of 1914 (Destructive Insects and Pests Act). It the statements of objects and reasons it will be seen that the proposed measures is intneded to supplement the Imperial Ast of 1914 (Destructive Insects and Pests Act). It is proposed in the interests of agriculture throughout the country to undertake the legislation with the object of preventing the spread of insects and vegetable pests within the Presidency and if possible of exterminating them.

Sir Frederick Sprott, late Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, has been appointed a Director of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Alexander H. Campbell.

The death has taken place of Mother Marie Josephine Talazar, Mother Superior of the Convents and orphanage in Mandalay and convent at Maymyo. Bishop Foulquier performed the last rites.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE UNDERWORLD.

WORK AMONG LONDON CRIMINALS.

Few men had a wider acquaintance with the criminal and outcast population of London than Mr. Thomas Holmes, of Sea Bank, Walton-on-the-Naze, for 20 years a police court missionary, who died on March 26th at the age of 73 years, of heart failure after an operation.

Ones who knew him well, says. "The "Times," writes:—

Thomas Holmes was a man of remarkable character, whose life illustrated in a fascinating way what may be achieved by singleness of purpose and a robust faith in spite of adverse conditions. He was born at the small village of Pelsall, near Walsall, in 1844, of very poor parents. His father was an ironmoulder, and at the age of Thomas became an ironmoulder himself working 14 hours a day and earning 3s. a week. He was dependent for education on Bible readings with his father and on general instruction from an old-fashioned teacher at the Church school. He continued to work as an ironmoulder until he was 41, and on his scanty earnings he married and brought-up a family of five children. In the meantime he had cultivated his mind and earned a reputation for intelligent philanthropy by devoting himself after his hard day's work to the education of his fellow-workers in evening classes and at the Sunday school.

At this time he was physically disabled by an accident which compelled him to seek some other occupation, and he was advised to apply for the post of Court Missionary at Lambeth Police Court, where a vacancy had occurred. He was chosen for the appointment, and there found what may be called his true vocation. He spent the next 20 years of his life as a missionary, dealing with thieves, drunkards, prostitutes and outcasts of every description. He devoted himself with characteristic zeal to understanding every side of his work, and in 1900 published his experiences in a book known as "Pictures and Problems from London Police Courts." This book had an immense sale, and was translated into many foreign languages.

Mr. Holmes was known all over the world as a criminologist of imagination and judgment and gained considerable profit and fame as an author. In 1905 he retired from the police courts to become secretary to the Howard Association for the reform of prisons and criminal law. In this capacity he remained 10 years, and earned the gratitude of one Home Secretary after another for the assistance he was able to give, especially in the sphere of prison reform. The rest of his life was devoted to philanthropy of his own choosing, entirely after his own and his wife's heart. In 1914 he founded "The Home-Workers' Aid Association," which rapidly developed into an important undertaking. To use his own description:—"It is not a trade union, but a union of home-workers (women), employers, and the public." Its objects are generally to improve the conditions under which home-workers live and to give them an opportunity of enjoying one good holiday every year, towards which they make a reasonable contribution. For this purpose Mr. Holmes was able to build a delightful home at Walton-on-the-Naze at a cost of £15,000. The association publishes every month a magazine known as the *London Home-Worker*, and Mr. Holmes never ceased to hope that similar associations would gradually spring up in every great centre of industry.

In addition to the record of his police court experiences Mr. Holmes wrote "The Underworld," and "Known to the Police."

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KAIRA STRUGGLE.

FORTITUDE OF PASSIVE RESISTERS.

PATRIOTISM OF THE WOMEN.

(From our special Correspondent.)

Satyagraha Camp,

NADIAD, May 21.

The campaign of attachments is unabated as usual in the various villages, and the people are showing rare courage and fortitude and with ever increasing cheerfulness they choose to let their buffaloes, utensils, corn and other belongings be taken, rather than pay up the arrears and be false to their solemn pledge. They are putting up with all sorts of hardships and troubles arising from such measures of the officers and are setting their bold face against them with joy and enthusiasm, delightful to be hold. Indeed, as the Mahatmaji, the other day said, the people of Kaira are upon their way to a higher and brighter future and the most refreshing fact about this movement is that the women have begun to take a larger part and stand side by side with men in this their time of worry and trouble, thus fulfilling their appointed mission in life, viz., to be the helpmate and solace of man in weal and woe. In one instance, a woman is reported to have boldly replied to the officer concerned and asserted her right to the moveables taken in attachment, which drew forth words of admiration from the officer, at her pluck and courage and the keen sense of responsibility evoked in her. The movement has its comical side too and the humour and the mirth of the incident have once again prevailed upon the gloom and the disappointment of the officers. On the other hand, there have been instances in which there has been a very happy exchange of hospitality and goodwill between the officers and our workers, thus showing that our fight is not against individuals but against oppression and tyranny. In one instance, one of the volunteers, on his way to a village got a bad fall from his carriage; one of the officers of the district passing by learnt of the mishap, came up to him, offered him his carriage and gave him a very hospitable entertainment. In another instance, an officer could not get a conveyance from a village and so the volunteers at the place offered him their carriage.

Further attachments.

The following is the list of further attachments:—

Sandesar.—Foolabhai Marghabhai, one box; Dhulabhai Mathurbhai, two brass utensils.

Uttarsanda.—Umedbhai Tulshibhai, a buffalo; Shankerbhai Manorbhai, a buffalo; Nathabhai Kuberbhai, two buffaloes; Nathabhai Desaibhai, two clothes; Naranbhai Kalidas, a buffalo; Kabhai Bapuji, a buffalo; Narerbhai Nathaji, tobacco; Chhotabhai Motibhai, a buffalo; Tuljabhai Vahalabhai, brass vessel; Desaibhai Gopalji, a buffalo.

Dagalpura.—Ranchhod Bhikha, three brass vessels; Desaibhai Jeshinghbai, brass utensils.

Ras.—Jivabhai Gopalji, a buffalo; Bechar Shankerbhai, a buffalo; Ashabhai Mithabhai, a buffalo; Widow of Bechar Tricum, a buffalo; Bhulabhai Makan, a buffalo; Samal Jorabhai, a buffalo; Zaverbhai Ajubhai, a buffalo; Vallabhai Daibhai, a buffalo; Naranbhai Jhaverbhai, 16 brass and copper vessels; Ashabhai Shankerbhai, 11 brass and copper vessels.

Saluna.—Bhulaottam, youngone of a buffalo.

Vahera.—Khushalbhai Jhaverbhai, a buffalo; Fullabhai Baberbhai, a buffalo; Baberbhai Shankerbhai, a buffalo; Ashabhai Jivabhai, a buffalo; Widow of Jhaverbhai Tulsibhai, a buffalo; Baberbhai Manorbhai, a buffalo; Mulji Becharbhai, a buffalo; Govindbhai Bajibhai, a buffalo.

Daibhashi.—Mulji Shambhai, a buffalo and her youngone; Prabhudas Shambhai, a copper waterpot, silver anklets, 3 brass jugs, and silver bukka; Kabhai Baber, one box; Laloo Prabhadas, a brass vessel.

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On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A LOVER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION".—Thanks for sending us the extract.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 23rd May, 1918.

FOR HOME RULERS ONLY.

The question of passports for Home Rule and Congress delegates came again before the Cabinet to-day. The Cabinet have reaffirmed the decision that in the existing circumstances none of the Home Rule delegates can be allowed to proceed to this country. It is considered by his Majesty's Government that the journey on which these persons have embarked was uncalled for, and the purpose of it lacking in any sufficient justification. It was proposed by these persons at a period when the Secretary of State himself was in India, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of every section of the community, when his conclusions were still unknown and had not yet been submitted to his Majesty's Government to come to England in the avowed role of agitators, to start an uncompromising propaganda in favour of a Home Rule of their own. Such a proceeding at any time would be improper. Under existing circumstances when the country is waging a great war and is confronted with a crisis of the greatest magnitude which calls for supreme concentration of national effort and so far as possible the suspension of purely political agitation and platform controversy in whatever interest, it is one in which the Government could not acquiesce. Further, the generous intentions of his Majesty's Government which have already been demonstrated by the pronouncement of the Secretary of State in Parliament and his visist to India would be seriously compromised, and might be fatally impaired if an attempt were made before or at the very moment when they were considering his report, to force their hands by a premature and possibly harmful propaganda. It is with great regret that his Majesty's Government are compelled to give this decision. But they have no alternative.

A few months ago it was announced that Dr. T. M. Nair, who has set himself up as anti-Brahmin and anti-Home Rule leader and agitator and is the editor of an organ which has been established with the definite object of opposing the movement for Home Rule or Self-Government for India, would shortly proceed to England to place the anti-Home Rule point of view before the British public. Mr. Tilak and his fellow-delegates of the Indian Home Rule League were prohibited from leaving India for the purpose of placing the Home Rule point of view before the British public. Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Narasima Iyer and the other members of the sister Home Rule League arrived in Bombay from Gibralter, where, on arrival on their way to England on the same mission, they were ordered to disembark and their passports cancelled. We have quoted above the reasons given for this drastic and despotic action on the part of the War Cabinet. It will be remembered that a *communiqué* was subsequently issued by the Government of India, in which it was stated that passports to persons proceeding to Europe could only be granted, where the person concerned was proceeding in "the national interest" or for "urgent reasons." Now we want to know *why Dr. T. M. Nair has been allowed to proceed to England?* Was his passport granted by the Government of India or the Government of Madras, and what reason was advanced on his behalf to either of these Governments for his going to England? Is he going "in the national interest?" If so, what to do? If not, what "urgent reasons" have been advanced for allowing this quick-change artist in politics to go to England at such a time? These are questions which the Government of India must answer, and answer promptly, as much for their own honour and credit as for the satisfaction of public curiosity on a point where public curiosity is absolutely legitimate and insistently and properly demands to be satisfied. For, on the face of it, a very dirty trick,—we regret there is no other language that can be used,—has been played on the Indian public. We assume that the Government of India either have had no knowledge of Dr. Nair's departure,—which would be extraordinary but is possible,—or that they have been imposed upon. In either case, they must give the public an explanation and it is their bounden duty,—unless the embargo on the Home Rule deputations is immediately withdrawn,—to see that Dr. Nair is stopped at the first port of call and sent back to India.

IRELAND.

"Of old, among the many secret names by which Ireland was known to her children, there is one that arrests the mind with its mysterious faith. That name is *Inis Fáil*: the Isle of Destiny. There have been times, with a bull's hoof planted in her face, when that strange appellation has seemed to be a consummate cynicism: there are pages in her history that it is scarcely possible to read. There are times also, even when she has seemed at the depth of enforced degradation, when that title comes to wear quite a curious significance." Thus wrote an Irishman, Darrel Figgis, not long ago in his book on "Æ," one of the greatest living personalities of Ireland,—"A study of a Man and a Nation," as he called it. Darrel Figgis' name occurs in the list of the Sinn Fein leaders who have been arrested in Dublin in connection with the German plot in Ireland. His words have almost a tragic application to the state of Ireland to-day. The time about which he wrote is again come now. Every kind of humiliation may be visited upon Ireland for the folly and the treason of a few of her misguided sons and she may be subdued by malignity. No one can say how she will emerge from this ordeal. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in a proclamation announces that a German plot has been discovered in the country and calls on all loyal subjects to help in crushing the conspiracy. In the eyes of those who are not near the scene and of those who have formed exaggerated notions of the objects of the Sinn Fein movement, the German plot may loom very large. There is great deal of danger in such an attitude which is as unjust to Ireland as it is not warranted by actual fact. For the present, we may well rest content with the statement issued by the Irish Chief Secretary that "the Irish Government are fully aware that the number of Irishmen and Irishwomen, who are actively co-operating with the German enemy, is very small." Already, however, malignant voices are loud in misrepresenting the attitude of Nationalist Ireland. The "Observer," with more vehemence than reason or historic truth, says, "the American constitution could never have been framed nor the settlement in South Africa reached by the impracticable temper which the Nationalists are showing." The Nationalists are certainly in temper, as Mr. Dillon's indignant manifesto too clearly shows. But the temper is neither impracticable nor altogether unjustified. No party in Ireland took up a more commendable attitude than did the Irish Nationalists during the protracted and heated deliberations of the Irish Convention. They were prepared to accept the decision of the Convention. It was the British Government which, with its anxiety to pacify recalcitrant Ulster, delayed taking the only step that contained a satisfactory solution of the Irish problem that is possible; namely, as Mr. Dillon says, "immediately to apply to Ireland the principles of self-determination" for which Britain, with her Allies, is fighting to-day.

WAR AIMS.

The war, as the Allies are waging it, is to free the world from the menace of competitive nationalism, not by destroying the latter but by abating its fever and making it consistent with a world-purpose and giving it the security of a world-order. World-unity on a common basis of justice, equality and self-determining freedom is the end which is the purpose of Allied victory. Germany, too, is determined to achieve a world-unity, but that is a unity to be based on Imperialism and conquest and sustained by the authority of a triumphant nationalism—a unity that will not suppress but inflame nationalism and will not conform to, but poison the spirit of, internationalism. The war is thus a conflict to decide in which of the two ways the world-unity is to be secured. No statesman on the side of the Allies has shown so masterful a grip of the real motive that is working through this tragedy and so clear an apprehension of the means of its accomplishment as President Wilson. And it is for this reason that he has become indisputably the spiritual leader of the Allies. It is perhaps his detachment from the confused motives of European policies that has enabled him to see the conflict, in its true perspective with his vision of the future undistorted by prejudice or passions. He is not afraid of being taxed with being an idealist and dreamer, for he looks forward with confidence, born of a firm determination, to the time not very far off when his ideals will have become real and his dreams will be embodied in actual political fact. In his utterances the Allied people have found their ideal of transforming force from a competitive to a cooperative purpose and of substituting public law for the sword, expressed, not half-heartedly, not intermittently, but with the intensity of conviction and the passion of a compelling moral purpose. The address he delivered before a Red Cross mass meeting in New York on Saturday, while inaugurating a campaign to raise a second hundred million dollars fund for war relief purpose, is the latest but not the least remarkable expression of the Allied war-aims.

"There are two duties," he said,—and though he addressed the American people particularly, he but expressed the mind of all the Allied people—"with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war and the second duty, which goes hand-in-hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, and showing not only the real quality of our people but the real quality of our purpose and ourselves."

Whatever, therefore, the temptations, the Allies must be true to their cause. Not the least insidious of such temptations is the possibility of a peace that will not enable them to win the war "greatly and worthily." None of us are or should be disposed for a moment to purchase peace at the price of sacrifice of the purpose for which we went to war. The hopes of a possible approximation of ideals and ends have apparently been for the moment heavily overclouded, thanks to the happenings in the Eastern Europe. But that is the greater reason why, as President Wilson said, we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace.

"I can say with a clear conscience," he declared, "that I have tested those intimations and found them insincere. I now recognize them for what they are, namely, the opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the East, to carry out the purposes of conquest and exploitation. Every proposal regarding accommodation in the West involves reservation regarding the East."

The German peace with Russia, with the Ukraine and with Rumania, has been extracted by force and violence, both in letter and spirit, and has ignored every purpose and every ideal which the Allies have in view and which the Central Powers, at any rate, pretended to entertain and to pursue. It is an object-lesson of the kind of peace that Germany seeks to impose on those she is endeavouring to defeat. Such a peace, however, contains in itself the elements of its own destruction. Russia has been duped by Germany. But Russia will not be deserted by the Allies.

"I intend to stand by Russia," President Wilson insisted, "as well as France. The helpless and friendless are the very ones that need friends and succour, and if any man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake I tell them now that they are mistaken, for the glory of this war, my fellow-citizens, so far as we are concerned, is that it is perhaps for the first time in history an unselfish war."

The same high moral purpose underlying the war was expressed by Mr. Asquith the other day. Mr. Asquith emphasised that above all, and beyond all, victory is the avenue and the road, and the only avenue and the only road, by which the peace of the world will be placed beyond jeopardy of the ambitions and rivalry of selfish and mischief-making interests and forces, and become the common object and common interest of all the peoples of the civilized world. That is not all. "It is our duty to ourselves, it is our duty to our Allies, it is our duty to the entire world, and"—Mr. Asquith continued—

"It is our duty no less to the people—I say nothing of the Governments—but to the peoples of the Powers against whom we are fighting, to make it clear beyond dispute that those things and those only are the purposes that brought us into the war, and which a further three years of unparalleled strain and stress, sufferings and sacrifice, will keep us at war, and it is for their attainment, if for nothing more, that we will continue the struggle."

Notes of the Day.

Enterprise of Liberty.

A striking passage in President Wilson's great speech to the New York Red Cross meeting runs thus: "I heard a gentleman recently say that we must get five million men ready. Why limit it to five million? I asked the Congress to name no limit because Congress intends, I am sure as we all intend, that every ship that can carry supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry." The account which Reuter's correspondent gives of the American troops arriving on the Western Front shows how "thoroughly" President Wilson and his country are seeing to it that this determination is given effect to. "One is conscious at every turn," says the correspondent, "of the resolve of the Sammies to fight till victory is won." The motive of their grim resolution cannot better be defined than in the words of their great leader. They have gone to France on "the great enterprise of Liberty" to set "the oppressed and the helpless people all over the world free," "to set their minds free, to set their lives free, to set their children free."

Mr. Dillon.

In view of Mr. Dillon's manifesto the the following from "Wayfarer" in the "Nation," received by last mail-will be read with interests and instruction:

Mr. Dillon's speeches clearly mark a new and important stage in Irish leadership. They show more "Irishism," and therefore more bite on the situation, than Mr. Redmond's, and they portend an Irish party and an Irish policy of real consequence. Their meaning is twofold. They put the Convention in its right place, not as an act of Irish "self-determination," but as a means of finding out whether the Ulster question is soluble by agreement. If this breaks down, Mr. Dillon takes the field, probably for a settlement not to be distinguished from the Dominion solution, i.e., for fiscal control. That in its turn opens up his second position, implied in his overtures to Sinn Fein. He turns down the idea of an Irish Republic. But he inclines to the Sinn Fein policy of an international presentment of the Irish case, provided the finding of the Convention falls short of a full and fair concession of the demand for self-government within the Empire. The extremists will, of course, remain outside any new fold that Mr. Dillon is for constructing. But I think he will get a good many recruits, and recover a good deal of power for a renewed and modified Parliamentarism.

Germany's Economic Future.

An interesting review appears in a German newspaper of a book by Prof. A. Hettmer, entitled "Peace and the Future of Germany" which was written to prove the disastrous consequences that would follow if Germany were cut off from her international activities after the war. Dr. Hettmer sees that Germany, even if she developed her trade with her Allies, would soon sink to the position of a second-rate Power if she were unable to regain her overseas trade. He points out that the abandonment of her international commerce by Germany, which would mean the loss of food and raw material paid for by German exports, would reduce from fifteen to twenty millions of the German people to extreme want. The experience of the war, he declares, has sufficiently proved this. In other words, "the blockade has reduced Germany to great want," and if it were to continue after the war German industries that depend on raw material from abroad would be permanently destroyed.

Success of British Blockade.

The Professor's object is to convince those of his counterymen, who urge that Germany in the future should adopt a policy of self-sufficiency rather than depend on international trade, that they are going on the wrong track. But, we may be quite sure, the commercial classes in Germany do not need to be convinced, for they will readily agree with him that "if German ships were no longer to plough the seas, if German merchants and technicians were to disappear from foreign countries, and the sound of the German language were no longer to be heard abroad, then the end of German prestige would come." In this connection Dr. Hettmer's testimony to the success of the British blockade is instructive. He writes: "Germany has now had abundant opportunity of seeing how much England's political influence has been increased by the blockade, and how she has succeeded in bringing one nation after another, indeed almost all the States of the world, into the war against Germany."

Danger Realised.

In fact, Germany has realised what it means to be cut off from the rest of the world overseas, and part of her object in fighting so desperately is no doubt to claim a share once more in the international activities which she so rashly flung away when she went to war. Political economists, like Dr. Hettmer, as the "Westminster Gazette" points out, need hardly tell the commercial classes of Germany that without raw material and makets across the seas "the German idea," would disappear from the world. If this happened, and in so far as it happens, Germany will have only herself to blame, and these frequent hints as to her dread of economic isolation in the future are of no small value at the present time.

Spain and the War.

Spain, like other neutral countries, has benefited very greatly from the present war. Of course, she has great difficulty in obtaining shipping for importing those articles which she needs for her manufactures, and in exporting products for which there is so keen a demand amongst the Allies. All the same, as the "Statist" learns from a highly reliable source in the closest touch with the Spanish Peninsula that the trade conditions are very satisfactory. The difficulties—labour and otherwise—which recently occurred in the Barcelona area have been overcome by the import of cotton from the United States, which keeps the operatives in that district occupied. Spain is sending the Allies various kinds of edible oils, for which there is a very keen demand at present. She is also sending them certain manufactured products for which there is an equally keen demand. And, above all, she is furnishing iron and other metallic ores. Naturally, as a large part of her exports are consigned to Britain and the Birtish sovereign has fallen in Madrid as well as in all other neutral countries, Spain is getting exceedingly good prices for everything she is able to export.

"The Police-Court Missionary."

Very few men have in recent times spent more useful lives than Mr. Thomas Holmes, "the Police-court missionary," whose death was mourned in London "under-world" in mail week. For about thirty years he worked hard, day and night, in the interests of those Londoners who were most in need of help. He was naturally a close student of the criminal and was convinced that crime was often a disease. A correspondent in an English contemporary gives an account of a conversion he had with him some years ago, when he told him of a man who had been in prison many times, on each occasion for stealing boots. The man had proved himself to be trustworthy in respect of any other form of property. He could pass jewellers' shop-windows without any desire to lay hands upon their contents. But for him there was "nothing like leather," and he would take astonishing pains to break into a boot-shop!

A sum of Rs. 7,400, is reported to be missing from the safe in the General Post Office, Karachi. The loss was only descovered Tuesday morning.

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR MERVILLE.

ENEMY ACTIVITY IN ALBERT SECTOR.

ITALIAN SUCCESS ON MOUNT SENINONCIA.

A Surrey Battalion carried out a successful operation on Monday night, near Merville, closing up a re-entrant in our line. A counter-attack against our new positions was broken up and a successful raid made south-west of Arras.

There was reciprocal cannonading in the region of Thennes and Hailes.

The Italians defeated two attacks on the southern slopes of Sassorosso, inflicted considerable losses by the thrust in the direction of Fenner and extended the lines at Caposile.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 22.

A British communiqué says a Surrey battalion carried out a successful local operation last night, north-west of Merville, closing up a reentrant in our line and taking thirty prisoners and six machine-guns. Our artillery and machine-guns, this morning, broke up a counter-attack against our new positions. We made a successful raid south-west of Arras. The enemy artillery was active during the night, in the Albert sector, at Hebuterne and between the Nieppe forest and Meteren. It was unusually active between Scarpe and Hill 20 which is northward of Lens. The enemy gas shelling was heavy northward of Bethune.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK N. W. OF MERVILLE.

OUR WHOLE LINE IS INTACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 22.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—After heavy bombardment, the enemy counter-attacked in considerable strength on a front of 1,200 yards against our new positions north-westward of Merville. In spite of the intensity of his artillery preparation his infantry only succeeded in reaching our positions at two points where they were dealt with effectively by our troops. Our whole line is intact.

The French repulsed two night raids northward of Bailleul. We took a few prisoners and one machine-gun in a patrol encounter in the neighbourhood of Boyelles.

CAPTURE OF VILLE-SUR-ANCRE.

AUSTRALIANS CONGRATULATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 22.

Field-Marshal Haig has congratulated the Australians on the complete success of operations on the 19th instant, which resulted in the capture of Ville-sur-Anere and other gains.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN THENNES AND HAILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21, 3-55 p.m.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 22.

A French communiqué says there was reciprocal cannonading in the region of Thennes and Hailes and at some points south of the Avre.

FRENCH SUCCESS AT LOCRE.

ATTACK CARRIED AGAINST DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day says whilst the Germans still delay the renewal of the offensive the Allies continue to effect local improvement of their position with the result not only that the defence is strengthened at various spots but the difficulties of the enemy are correspondingly increased.

The French attack at Locre mentioned in the communiqué was fought with characteristic *élan* and won at a comparatively small cost. The French carried Locre Hospice which lies on the Kemmel side of the village, cleared the whole straggling wood south of Brulooze, advanced through the Brulooze hamlet and gained the crossroads 30 metres south-east of it. Several farms, formerly scenes of much fierce fighting, fell before their onrush and they carried forward the line on a front of about a quarter of a mile north-east of Pompier and a similar distance south-east of it. East of Hill 44 they fought their way forward some distance. The Germans resisted desperately. This tactically is a success of great importance as it still more effectually bars any attempt at a frontal attack on Mont Rouge and Scherpenberg. Useful raids were carried out at various other parts of the front. The heat wave continues.

INDICATIONS OF COMING GERMAN BLOW.

ENEMY STRENGTH IN FRANCE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing to-day, says:—The activity of the German aeroplanes and the exceptional violence of the artillery bombardments on the Avre and in the region of Albert are the only indications of the coming blow. The Germans have between Zonnebeke and Noyon nearly one-third of the whole strength in France, namely, 64 divisions out of a total of 210. They have carried out the redistribution of forces along the whole front and have notably withdrawn considerably in the rear. It must be borne in mind that as before, on the 21st March, the enemy's excellent communications will enable him to move the great masses of troops a considerable distance during the forty-eight hours preceding the blow. His method of attack can hardly differ in the essentials from that in March. On the other hand, the past two months have greatly strengthened our defence and an effective surprise will scarcely be possible the second time.

The intermingling of the Allied armies on the front enables us to make the best use of all the resources, while a single command ensures the unity of action and the will of the Allies. German numbers will be as imposing as before, but the reformed divisions cannot be eqqually good and the German soldier must have lost faith in an overwhelming victory.

FIRM ITALIAN STAND

TWO ENEMY ATTACKS DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 22.

An Italian communiqué says, we defeated the enemy who twice attacked the southern slopes of Sassorosso. Our thrust in the direction of Fener inflicted considerable losses. We carried out a successful *coup de main* on Mount Seninoncia almost destroying the garrison and the reinforcements taking 53 prisoners. We extended our lines at Caposile.

The Allied airmen brought down nine aeroplanes.

FRANCO-BRITISH POSITIONS ON BALKAN FRONT.

HEAVY ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 22.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—The enemy artillery violently bombarded the British trenches east of Doiran and our positions north-west of Pogradec.

BELGIAN FRONT.

GREAT ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 22.

A Belgian communiqué says:—Reciprocal artillery activity has been very great during the past twenty-four hours.

DETAILS OF RAID ON LONDON.

37 KILLED, 161 INJURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 22.

The Press Bureau states that probably between twenty and thirty gothas took part in the Sunday raid. The group entered the Thames estuary at eleven in the evening, skirted the north Kent coast and proceeded to London. They were heavily shelled. A British airman engaged a gotha at 11-30 p.m. at close range. The gotha disappeared in the clouds, but shortly afterwards burst into flames at the height of 7,000 feet and fell a blazing wreck. The remainder traversed Kent, dropping bombs, but doing no damage.

Another group which entered Essex reached London, where a gotha was brought down by gunfire. A few dozen bombs were dropped in London district, damaging small dwelling houses. The casualties were not heavy or proportionate to the material damage. All raiders were hotly engaged by the anti-aircraft defences. Some attempted to descend the Thames estuary and others proceeded eastward overland. Some were probably severely damaged attempting to penetrate the London defences. At least, three more failed to escape. Two were brought down before they crossed the coast, one being destroyed by a British airman, a fifth fell in flames into the sea and the sixth and seventh were observed falling into the sea, but this is not confirmed.

The casualties were 37 killed and 161 injured. Except for two outbreaks of fire on larger premises, which were soon got under control the damage was confined to wrecking of smaller dwelling houses by concussion.

MANY REMARKABLE ESCAPES.

KING AND QUEEN VISIT BOMBED AREAS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 22.

A feature of the narratives of the air raid is the remarkable number of escapes compared to the damage to dwelling houses, though the latter was small compared to the magnitude of the German effort and extent of the area attacked. Many fatalities and injuries were among the people standing in doorways or streets, thus emphasising the lesson that the safest place is indoors. Fifteen were killed in one district, where two shops and houses were demolished. Six occupants of a shop in another district were killed, but in another district, where there is a large tenement population, only one death is reported, although three bombs were dropped, greatly damaging the property. The front of the tenements is pitted with large holes and practically all the front windows and doors are blown in. In many cases the roofs and ceilings fell. Women worked splendidly climbing the walls and clearing the debris, in order to rescue the injured. One bomb fell in a little street of small houses in another district; and several were demolished and the remainder partially wrecked, yet there was not a single fatality, most of the occupants having taken refuge in the prescribed shelter. Twelve occupants of a house wrecked in another district escaped scatheless.

KING AND QUEEN'S VISIT.

The King and Queen visited the bombed areas in London, yesterday, and conversed in a kindly manner with the inhabitants.

Newspapers think that London escaped fairly well, thanks mainly to the hot reception given to the raiders, who discovered that our home defences had in no way weakened, though our air superiority on the battlefront has been maintained. The barrage of the defending guns was undoubtedly heavier and more continuous than ever before and the aeroplanes harassed the raiders to the utmost. The authorities are congratulated on the steady development of the defences, and it is emphasised that the Londoners are prepared, cheerfully to accept their share of danger, now they know that the enemy is being repaid with interest as at Cologne. It is hoped, that before long the German cities even more distant than Cologne will appreciate the crushing Allied superiority in aircraft.

FURTHER LOSSES OF SUNDAY'S AIR-RAIDERS.

AEROPLANES FORCED TO DESCEND NEAR DOGGER BANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 22.

Apparently Sunday night's air-raiders suffered further losses while returning home. A Copenhagen telegram states that a steamer which arrived at Gothenburg, also a Swedish fishing boat, each saved two German airmen from two aeroplanes of a large new type, which were forced to descend in the vicinity of the Dogger B owing to lack of petrol. The Germans destroyed the aeroplanes.

SHOCKING TALES OF HUN BARBARITY.

COLD-BLOODED MURDERS OF PRISONERS.

SOME AUTHENTICATED CASES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 22.

"The Times" gives prominence to further authenticated cases of atrocities, systematic tortures and cold-blooded murders of British prisoners in Germany. The sum total of evidence reveals a state of affairs incredibly inhuman.

There is an instance of a British soldier at Minden who was deliberately shot dead because a dozen British soldiers did not want to draw a ration of filthy undrinkable wash served as coffee.

A SOLDIER SHOT DEAD.

At Merseburg a number of seriously wounded and wholly unfit British soldiers were after vain protests forced to work twelve hours a day. Soon, this did not satisfy the Germans who ordered the British to commence at four in the morning. Ten refused, but after receiving brutal blows all except two gave in. The sentries with kicks and blows from clubbed rifles then drove the two recalcitrants out to the work.

One of these British soldiers held up a badly wounded hand to show the sentries that he was unfit to work and he was thereupon shot dead and the body thrown aside into a dirty washhouse. A German officer on a visit of inspection shook hands with the murderer. The body was buried on the following day in the presence of a crowd of jeering Germans.

At Schnedemuehl, British soldiers were without huts and had to live in holes in the ground which the prisoners themselves had scooped out. One morning at bread parade a sentry gave order to one British soldier which was not understood. The sentry rushed at him and struck him. The latter thereupon hid in one of the holes. A German officer thereupon gave orders to make an example of this British soldier, although he had committed no offence. He was captured, stripped to the waist, tied up to a barrell and six Germans with thick wooden staves, which are used for holding up barbed wire, beat a British soldier for ten minutes over the head, bare back and body. The British soldier who was then swooning, was tied up to a post and left fainting. Subsequently a German officer came up, struck him, with his sword, spat at him and called him an English swine. The British soldier never recovered. A few weeks later he died and a neutral representative visiting the camp was informed that the death was from typhus.

ANOTHER "BLACKHOLE."

At the Langensalza camp three hundred wounded British soldiers arrived at night and were herded in a hut without bedding or blankets. By next morning five had died. The remainder were taken out and left in the sun for three hours when seven more died. Subsequently through calculated neglect and ill-treatment fifty succumbed. Funerals at this camp from Summer of 1917 to Spring of 1918 were the grossest scandal. The details of the evidence are too revolting for publication.

GERMAN PERSECUTION AND SUBJUGATION.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 22.

Eugene Dobs who has several times been a socialist candidate for the presidency in a statement, emphasises that in spite of the persecution and subjugation of the eastern neighbours and imprisonment of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg, the German socialists are not only disinclined to protest, but are incapable of revolting against barbarous militarism, even allowing themselves to be used for the base purpose of refastening the yoke upon their revolutionary neighbours. Dobs adds that it is no use longer excusing their servility.

AIR CRAFT PRODUCTION IN U. S.

SEPARATEORIGANISATION ESTABLISHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 22.

President Wilson has established a separate organisation for aircraft production under the direction of John Ryan. Aircraft production has thus been taken entirely out of the hands of the military.

GERMANS OCCUPY BJORKO.

HORRIBLE SOVIET ATROCITIES IN MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 17.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 22.

The Germans have occupied Bjorko on the Gulf of Finland, south of Viborg.

The Soviet forces in Baku are in deadly conflict with the Mussulmans. A Moscow paper states that 2,000 have been killed and 3,000 wounded. Various parts of the town including the entire streets and the Persian bazaar are burning.

DR. T. M. NAIR.

GOES TO ENGLAND.

We learn that Dr. T. M. Nair, the "Anti-Brahmin" leader of Madras and Editor of "Justice," the Anti-Home Rule Organ, left Bombay for England on Tuesday.

It was announced sometime ago that Dr. T. M. Nair would shortly proceed to England for the purpose of conducting there his Anti-Home Rule Propaganda.

AUSTRIAN ROYALTY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

BOLSHEVIK TROOPS OCCUPY TWO TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. May 22.

The Austrian Emperor and the Empress have arrived at Constantinople.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Bolshevik troops have captured Oerentkapoi and Petrovek.

WHITE GUARDS' ATROCITIES.

RUSSIAN FLEET COMMISSARY EXECUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 22.

The While Guards at Helsingfors have executed the Russian Fleet Commissary, Jemtchujin, on the pretext that he was conducting a revolutionary campaign among the German marines. The German commander has replied to the protests of the Russian Admiral that Jehtchujin had outlawed himself by inciting to mutiny and consequently his execution was exclusively a Finnish affair.

EX-TSAR TO BE TRIED

ANARCHIST MOVEMENT IN MOSCOW SUPPRESSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 22.

It is announced from Moscow that a Bolshevic Commission, presided over by Krylenko, has ordered the trial of the ex-Tsar. The charges include causing a *coup d'etat*, changing the electoral law of the Duma and illegally disbursing public funds. An escort of the Lettish rifles is being sent to Toblosk to bring the ex-Tsar to Moscow.

It is officially announced that the anarchist movement in Moscow has been completely suppressed. Eighty anarchist organisations have been dissolved and over five hundred anarchists arrested. Order was re-established after severe gunfire causing important damage.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

"THE ONLY WAY TO FINLAND'S INDEPENDENCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, May 21.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 22.

The Finnish Diet has nominated Premier Svinhufvud as temporary Dictator. In an interview published hear. Ssvinhufvud declares that the only way Finland can become independent is to choose a constitutional monarch.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FINLAND.

ALARMING REPORT OF THEIR TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, May 21.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 22.

Alarming reports have been received in Stockholm regarding the treatment of the British subjects in Finland. Several have been deported.

HORRORS OF FAMINE IN AUSTRIA.

PEOPLE THINK OF NOTHING BUT BREAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., May 22.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent on the Franco-Swiss frontier has received information from Vienna and Styria describing the famine conditions in Austria. The people talk and think of nothing but bread.

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" of Vienna was confiscated last March because it demanded investigation into two cases of murder of war prisoners by the workmen at the gasworks, who were accused of eating part of bodies. People often faint in the streets from inanition and it is a common sight to see troops begging bread from the inhabitants. The whole population is shuddering at the prospect of what will happen in June, July and August, which were the three worst months last year when typhus and dysentery were epidemic.

RETURN OF HOME RULE DEPUTATION.

WHAT TRANSPIRED AT GIBRALTAR.

PROTEST TO PREMIER.

The Hon. Mr. Narasim Iyer, Messrs. Syud Hossain, I. N. Gurtu, George Joseph, and Manjeri Ramaier, members of the Home Rule League Deputation, arrived in Bombay from Gibraltar yesterday.

Mr. Syud Hossain, Secretary of the Deputation, has issued the following statement:—

In accordance with the decision of the Home Rule League, the deputation sailed in two batches in March last—the Hon. Mr. Narasim Iyer, Mr. Manjeri Ramaier and Mr. George Joseph on the 10th and Messrs. Iqbal Narain Gurtu and Syud Hossain on the 18th. The voyage was not an uneventful one. There was no attempt at any interference with the deputation until the ships got to Gibraltar. At Gibraltar, as soon as the ships had cast anchor a Naval Officer boarded each of the steamers with written instructions for the Captain from the Admiral. The Captain thereupon sent for the members of the deputation and informed them that the instructions were to the effect that they should be asked to disembark at Gibraltar. Both the Captain and the Naval Officer stated that beyond those instructions they themselves had no information to give us, although, said the Naval Officer, we should no doubt receive further instructions when we got ashore. We thereupon left the steamers under protest. The Naval Officer informed us that he had arranged for rooms for us at the Grand Hotel, and had been asked to see that we were made comfortable, and that we should remain there until further instructions came from the Admiral. Then he left us.

Explanation Demanded.

The next day (April 15th) the following letter was sent to the Admiral over the joint signatures of the five members of the deputation:—

To, The Senior Naval Officer,
Gibraltar.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, were asked under your orders, to disembark here yesterday while on our way to England. Neither the Captain of the ship nor the officer you deputed offered us any explanation beyond saying that we should receive further instructions. As we had no option in the matter we left our ships under protest. In the circumstances, and as we have received no further communication from you so far, we shall be thankful if you will be so good as to let us know at your early convenience whether you are acting under the instructions of the Home Government or the Government of India in thus detaining us, so that we may make necessary representations in the proper quarters accordingly. We shall also be obliged by your informing us whether we are at liberty to communicate by cable with our people and legal advisers in India and in England in regard to this matter.

As you are probably aware we were on our way to England with fully endorsed passports granted to us for the purpose by the Government in India, and we need hardly say that this unexpected hitch has subjected us to very considerable inconvenience, apart from upsetting our plans for the mission on which, with the full knowledge of the Government of India, we were proceeding to England.

Awaiting the favour of an early reply, and such further instructions as you may have for us, we remain.—Yours, etc.

"Under Instructions from War Cabinet."

The following reply came the next day:—

H. M Dockyard,
Gibraltar, 16th April 1918.

No. M. 78/37.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honour to inform you that you were removed from s.s. Nankin and s.s. Margha in accordance with instructions received from the British War Cabinet.

2. I would further inform you that on a suitable opportunity occurring you will be sent back to India.

3. You are requested to note that your passports to England are cancelled.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd) HEATHCOAT S. GRANT,
Rear Admiral,
Senior Naval Officer.

Protest to Premier and Return Voyage.

The following day we were asked to go to the office of the Military Controller to have the passports formally cancelled. We then cabled to India and England the particulars of what had happened. Eleven days of monotonous inaction followed, at the end of which the same Naval Officer who had been deputed to bring us ashore reappeared to take us on board the outward bound mail boat which had arrived and on which, he informed us, berths had been booked for us by the authorities. Before leaving Gibraltar on April 28th, the deputation sent the following telegram to the Premier:—

"To The Right Hon. the Prime Minister,
10 Downing Street, London.

Members of the Indian Home Rule Deputation were disembarked here, had our passports cancelled, and are now obliged to return to India. It has been officially intimated to us that the action has been

(Continued on page 8.

GERMAN PLOT IN IRELAND.

COUNT PLUNKETT ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 22.

The Sinnfeiner Count Plunkett, has been arrested.

ARRESTS TRACED BY DOCUMENTS.

NUMBER ESTIMATED AT 150.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 22.

Correspondents in Dublin estimate that the arrests do not exceed one hundred, though "The Times" places the number at 150. Some seventy were deported to England on Saturday night and were immediately taken to the rest camp on arrival at Holyhead, though Countess Markievick was sent to London.

The "Daily Telegraph's" lobby correspondent states that the arrests were due to the documents found on a man caught on the coast of Ireland in a collapsible boat, presumably from a German submarine. He is now in the Tower.

A FRESH ARREST IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 7.45 p.m., May 22.

Maude Gonne McBride has been arrested in Dublin. The Sinnfeiners are interned at Frongoch in North Wales, with the exception of Countess Markievicz who is in Holloway.

CAUCASUS DIET AND OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT.

PEACE POURPARLERS BROKEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 12.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 22.

A Tiflis telegram states that the peace pourparlers have been broken off between the Caucasus Diet and the Ottoman Government owing to the monstrous demands of the Turks who immediately began an energetic offensive on the whole front and occupied the town of Van, massacring the Armenian population.

It is reported from Manchuria that Semenoff's Cossacks have joined the forces with the Chinese detachments.

GERMANY VIOLATES RUSSIAN TREATY.

ADVANCE IN REVAL REGION IN SPITE OF PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 22.

A Russian wireless message says:—

The Germans in the Reval region have violated the boundary fixed on the 6th March, and have advanced eastwards in spite of the protests of the Russian commander.

The Foreign Commissary has requested the withdrawal of the troops.

CHINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 7.45 p.m., May 22.

A telegram to "The Times" from Washington says: The United States and other Allied Government were not consulted concerning the Chino-Japanese treaty against Germany, but were kept informed of the negotiations.

The American Government possesses the fullest reports from trusted agents who have recently arrived from Russia and is gradually becoming convinced that the Russian army can never be induced to fight again and that action of the character indicated in the Chino-Japanese treaty may be necessary.

The principal question of policy at issue is whether Japan with America and the Allies would be justified in acting without specific request from the Soviet Government. It is understood that if the Soviet were prepared to make such a request, the United States would take the lead in recognising the Bolshevist Government.

NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.

ENTENTE GOVERNMENTS DECLINE TO RECOGNISE RUMANIAN TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JASSY, May 21.
Recd. 7.45 p.m., May 22.

The Entente ministers have presented a note to the Rumanian Government, declining to recognise the new commission regulating the navigation of the Danube as constituted by the Rumanian peace treaties, on the ground that the Entente nations' internationally established rights to be consulted in connection with such navigation by the commission have been disregarded.

SHOCKING HORRORS IN UKRAINE.

SKOROPADSKI DECLARED IMPOSTOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 22.

A Russian wireless message says:—Skoropadski has been declared an impostor in various places in the Ukraine and his decrees have been disregarded.

The Peasants' Assembly at Kieff, numbering 27,000 has been closed by the Germans. The population is exasperated and district asesmblies have decided to burn all bread and other provisions. The landowners have been declared outcasts.

Skoropadski has no troops except a bodyguard of a hundred. The country is groaning under hunger, misery and slavery and everybody is endeavouring to free Great Russia. Guerilla bands are being formed. The members of the Rada are regarded as traitors. Almost the whole population is armed and attempts to disarm the people are resisted to death. Towns and villages are aflame. The Germans are everywhere appointing their own officials and exporting to Germany all the provisions they can seize.

RUSSIAN TURKESTAN : A REPUBLIC.

LENIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. May 22.

The news that the Soviets have proclaimed Russian Turkestan a republic is confirmed.

Lenin speaking in Petrograd epitomised his foreign policy as follows:

"Until a revolution has broken out in Western Europe, we must manoeuvre, retreat, and wait."

GERMAN GREED IN OCCUPIED POLAND.

WANT 100,000 CATTLE HEAD AND 30,000 PIGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, May 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 22.

The Germans in the occupied Poland have demanded the delivery of 100,000 head of cattle and 30,000 pigs, constituting one-fifth of the entire stock of the country after previous German requisitions.

FOOD CONTROL.

RATIONING TO LAST FOR CONSIDERABLE TIME AFTER WAR,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CLYNES, May 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 22.

The Assistant Food Controller, speaking at Liverpool, said rationing would last for a considerable time after the war.

FOOD CRISIS IN GERMANY

MEAT RATION REACHES DANGER-POINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 22.

A telegram from New York says the Food Controller, Mr. Hoover, believes that meat ration in Germany, namely five ounces weekly, has reached the danger point. He says that the Germans are beginning to feel the full effect of the American embargo on supplies to Holland and the northern neutrals, whereas the shipment of pork, leef and cereals to the Allies is proceeding in great quantities.

TURKISH ADVANCE IN PERSIA

SUJBULAK AND USHNUE OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, May 11.
Recd. 7.45 p.m., May 22.

A Tiflis newspaper reports that Turkish regulars and kurds advancing in Persia have occupied Sujbulak and Ushnue, south of lake Urmia.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 20.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., May 22.

The spanish steamer Villa de Solla has been torpedoed.

U. S. NAVY.

INCREASE IN PATROLS AND AIRCRAFT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 21.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 22.

The United States is increasing its naval patrols in Europe and also naval aircraft.

SHIPBUILDING IN QUEENSLAND.

ARRANGEMENT WITH BUILDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CLEVELAND, May 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 22.

The Shipping Controller has arranged an agreement with shipbuilders of the Great Lakes to construct 130 vessels, each of over 4,000 gross tonnage, deliveries to be completed in the autumn of 1919.

DUTCH SHIPPING.

ALL SALINGS PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, May 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 22.

All sailings of Dutch ships from Dutch ports are prohibited except sailing boats and coastal fishing craft. No explanation is given.

IMPENDING DUTCH GENERAL ELECTIONS.

TWENTY-ONE PARTIES NOMINATE CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 21.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 22.

The first general election, which has been fought since the war, has been fixed for the 3rd July. Last year's Dutch elections resulted in the re-election of the old House by an inter-party agreement. It is expected that a regular party ministry will replace the present extra-parliamentary Cabinet. It will be the first election under the revised constitution with universal suffrage and proportional representation and the result is unusually uncertain.

The Socialists have hitherto refused to participate in the Government but are now ready to enter the Ministry if satisfactory guarantees are forthcoming. Twenty-one parties have nominated candidates.

FEAT BY LIEUTENANT FONCK.

BRINGS DOWN 3 MORE AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 21.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 22.

Lieutenant Fonck has brought down three more aeroplanes making his official total forty-five.

RED CROSS CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

STEEL CORPORATION GIVE 2 MILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, May 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 22.

The Steel Corporation has given two million dollars to the Red Cross. The total contributions on the first day of the Red Cross campaign exceed four million dollars.

TORPEDOED ALLIED TRANSPORT.

ESCORTING JAPANESE DESTROYERS SAVE ALL ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, May 21.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 22.

A Tokio telegram states that the escorting Japanese destroyers saved all on board a torpedoed Allied transport in the Mediterranean on 3rd May.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP MINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 19.
Recd. 7.45 p.m., May 22.

The Belgian relief ship Cole with four thousand tons of barley from New York for Rotterdam has been mined on the Dogger Bank. Assistance has been sent.

NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

HUGE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 7.45 p.m., May 22.

The total subscription to the National War Bonds received at the Bank of England up to May 17 amounts to 698 millions sterling. The War Bonds Post Office issue amount to 28½ millions and war savings certificates to 195 millions, both up to May 11.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIAN PARTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 7.45 p.m., May 22.

A belated telegram from Moscow states that the members of the extreme Right and a fraction of the revolutionary executive favoured Japanese intervention in Siberia, but the convention of the revolutionary party decided against it.

Several members of the Right fraction have been arrested.

The newspaper "Pravda," the official Bolshevik organ, declares that the Brest-litovsk treaty has been openly violated by the German and will be considered as terminated.

BURMA RESOURCES COMMITTEE.

QUESTION OF ADMISSION OF PRESS TO PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 21.

The first meeting of the Burma Resources Advisory Committee was held to-day, Mr. J. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., presiding. The committee were in favour of publicity and admitting the press, but deferred action until orders and rules had been issued. As a result of the Delhi Conference Mr. Hardiman said that as Coantroller of Munitions he received many confidencial documents which it would be thus impossible for him to lay before the advisory committee. On Thursday the committee will consider means of increasing the supply in Burma of the bark of auriculata needed for tanning leather.

Mr. G. R. Allison, Assistant Secrtary, Rangoon Tramways Co., has been appointed Assistant Controller of Stores, Burma, under the Munitions Board.

COAL RESTRICTIONS.

"NOT EQUITABLE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 22.

The annual meeting of the Indian Mining Federation was held this evening Mr. N. N. Sircar, Chairman, presiding. Besides the members there were also present Mr. Godfrey, Coal Controller, the Hon. Mr. Ironside and Mr. Gubbay. Before the formal proceedings began the Hon. Mr. Ironside and Mr. Gubbay addressed the members on the necessity for their liberal support of the War Loan. Mr. Ironside pointed out that in the interests of the coal trade, in the interests of their children, their country and the Empire the members of the Federation should subscribe their utmost to the war loan.

Mr. N. M. Chaudhuri, Secretary of the Federation, in reply said that the appeal to them for money had not come at a happy time for them. They were neither jute, millowners nor piecegoods importers piling up their profits. The section of the trade they represented was not piling but pining. A large number of them were suffering heavy loss from day to day. He would, however, assure Messrs. Gubbay and Ironside that they would do all they could to subscribe to the War Loan and induce others to do so.

The President in the course of his address condemned the Government's restriction on raisings on despatch of coal and the policy of restriction was not an equitable one as in the result it had led some colliers to opulence and others to immense loss. He suggested the withdrawal of restrictions and the appointment of a coal committee to assist and advise the Coal Controller.

Mr. Godfrey, Coal Controller, being invited to say a few words referred to the criticisms on the restrictions and said that the restrictions did not affect the trade to any great extent. The whole of the local trade was now controlled by the railway transport and it was shortage of waggons that affected the trade more than anything else.

SHOOTING A QUARTER MASTER.

LUNATIC CAPTAIN ACQUITTED.

(From our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 22.

In the beginning of this month, Captain Dillon of the steamer Chenan was put on trial, under Section 302 Indian Penal Code, for having killed a Chinese quartermaster of the steamer by shooting him with a revolver *en route* to Karachi from the Persian Gulf. The defence was that he had been suffering from delusions and disturbed mind and a fatal shot was fired at the deceased under the hallucination that he was on board with the intention of doing harm. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the Judical Commissioner of Sind, accepting it, yesterday acquitted the accused, remarking that pending the arrangement by the local Government, for sending Capt. Dillon to a lunatic asylum, he should be placed in custody.

ASSAM WAR CONFERENCE.

QUOTA OF 5000 FIXED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SHILLONG, May 20.

At the Assam War Conference a resolution was adopted that in the next twelve months the Assam should raise 5.000 recruits for the army. Local committees were appointed to carry out the resolution.

RETURN OF HOME RULE DEPUTATION.

(Continued from page 7).

taken under instructions from the British War Cabinet, but, although we remained at Gibraltar for a fortnight, no explanation of the reasons for the step was communicated to us. In the circumstances we feel it our duty to enter a strong protest against an order which has prevented the fulfilment of a constitutional mission to Great Britain from his Majesty's loyal Indian subjects, one of whose main objects was to assure the British democracy of India's staunch adherence to the cause of Great Britain and of the Alliance in the world-war, which is the vindication of international justice and the principle of nationality. The action which his Majesty's Government have been led to take is the more deplorable as it has come at a time when it must tend to react on the consummation of the splendid response which India, through the National Congress, has made to your appeal for renewal of and further active co-operation in the prosecution of the war. We feel bound earnestly to request that the policy underlying the Cabinet's decision may yet be reconsidered with a view to assuaging the deep disappointment which cannot fail to be aroused throughout the country at this juncture by the unprecedented treatment which has been accorded to a fully accredited national deputation.

(Sd.) SYUD HOSSAIN,
Secretary to Deputation.

Unpleasant Incident at Port Said.

The homeward voyage of the deputation was marred by one unpleasant incident which must be noted. In striking contrast to the unvarying courtesy we received from the officers—Naval and Military, with whom we were brought into contact at Gibraltar, and the unfailing civility and consideration which had marked their attitude towards us—when we reached Port Said we were informed by the Boarding Officer that we would not be allowed to go ashore. This gratuitous and invidious distinction against the deputation—needless to say all the other passengers, European and Indian alike, went ashore as usual—prevented us from cabling our whereabouts to our friends and relations, and was otherwise a most offensive departure from the usnal practice calculated to produce the impression on our fellow-passengers that the members of the deputation were some kind of dangerous suspects who could not be trusted to go ashore.

CONTROL OF OIL IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, May 22.

A Bangalore correspondent writes:—

At the annual meeting of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, this evening Mr. W. C. Rose, Chairman, in the course of his speech announced that an agreement has recently been arrived at between the Government of Mysore and oil companies for controlling the price at which oil is to be sold by dealers in the state to the general public and all dealers will be licensed by the Government for sale of oil and any dealer selling oil at a price higher than that fixed by Government will have his license cancelled.

(Continued from column 6.)

Deschamps, author, will lecture on "Canada at Nantes" in the presence of M. Philippe Roy, Commissioner General to Canada.

BANK AMALGAMATIONS.

POSSIBLE DANGERS OF A MONEY TRUST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 23.

The Treasury Committee investigating Bank amalgamations refer to the possible dangers of a money trust owing to further large amalgamations. They, therefore, recommend that the approval of the Board of Trade and the Treasury should be obtained before amalgamations are effected. They also recommend preventive measures against hidden amalgamations.

DIMINISHING SUBMARIME MENACE.

REDUCTION OF INSURANCE U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 22.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 23.

The diminishing menace of submarinism is indicated by the recommendation of the United States War Risk Bureau to reduce insurance on the officers and crews of the merchantmen crossing the war zone from twenty-two to eleven dollars per thousand dollars.

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA.

OPTIMISTIC FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 23.

Mr. Daniels speaking at New Brunswick, in New Jersey, said:—

"Before another summer we shall have enough ships to carry not a million but millions of troops to France and enough destroyers to see them safely there."

LATEST CABLES.

6 GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22, 12-55 a.m.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 23.

Last night's French communiqué said:—

There has been intermittent artillery activity south of the Somme, on the Oise and in Vosges. Six German aeroplanes were brought down and nine others were forced to descend, badly damaged in their own lines, during the 19th May.

Moreover, 25,000 kilogrammes of bombs were dropped on enemy cantonments, railway stations and aviation grounds.

The Italian machines bombarded the railway station at Mont Cornet and the aerodrome at Villeauxbois, where great damage was observed.

BRITISH ACHIEMENTS IN AIR.

1,000 MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 23.

Field-Marshal Haig in a communiqué with regard to aviation says:—

Twenty-two tons were dropped in daytime on Monday on the enemy's railstations, aerodromes and billets. The enemy scouts attacked our reconnaissance and bombing aeroplanes. We brought down thirteen and drove down two enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.

Our nightfliers dropped thirteen tons of bombs on aerodromes in the neighbourhoods of Ghent, Tournai and St. Quentin and further four and a half tons on the rail-stations at Thionville, Metz and Coblentz-on-Rhine.

Twenty-two heavy bombs were dropped on the morning of the 21st May on the rail-stations at Namur and Charleroi. One machine did not return.

Since the commencement of the German offensive, a thousand German aeroplanes have been brought down or driven down and over a thousand tons of bombs have been dropped over the enemy's lines.

RAID ON POLA.

DETAILS OF THE OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, May 22.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 23.

An official communiqué says:—

A participator in the raid on Pola on the 14th May relates that the operation was carried out in the early hours of the morning. The weather was windy. The torpedoes, fifty-eigt minutes after leaving, Pellegrini and the gallant crew fired two torpedoes, fifty-eigth minutes after leaving, supporting the convoy which was composed of armed motor launches. When the enemy realised the presence of a torpedo boat, a terrific burst of artillery fire ensued during which Lt.-Commander Pellegrini signalled, "I have torvedoed a ship" and "My ship is destroyed, all help is useless." The squadron of the chasing sea-planes broke down an attempted enemy aerial attack against the convoy.

The account states that the hostile vessel was indubitably struck and sunk or put out of action for a considerable time. All the crew of the torpedo boat were made prisoners.

INDIAN LABOUR CORPS.

A PARTY INSPECTED BY KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 23.

The King at the Buckingham Palace, today, inspected a party of the Indian Labour Corps consisting of Officers and non-commissioned officers of the north-west frontier and the Burma Companies under Captain Holmanhunt and Lieut. F. C. Smith, who are on leave from the West front. His Majesty invested Capt. Holmanhunt with the insignia of Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

PROGRAMME OF DISCOURSES IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 22.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May, 23.

France is joining Britain and the dominions in the celebration of the Empire Day on the 24th May. A series of demonstrations has been arranged in principal cities and Paris. The President of the Chamber of Deputies will deliver an address on "Great Britain in Arms" before President Poincare, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Ambassadors.

Distinguished officers, statesmen and literateurs will give similar discourses on various aspects of Britain's war efforts in other cities. Admiral Buchard at Marseilles will relate the war efforts of the British Dominions and the Colonies in Asia and Africa. M. Roume, who was Governor-General of the French Colonies will describe at Toulouse "the efforts of Australia" M. Gaston

(Continued in column 5.)

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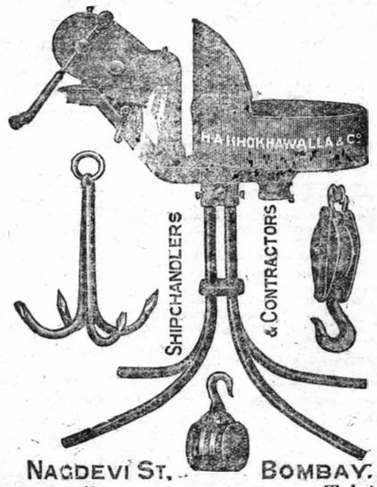

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RUSSIAN CHAOS.

LIFE IN THE CAPITAL.

Petrograd remains tranquil and quite as orderly as at any time during the past six or eight months, says the Petrograd correspondent of "The Morning Post" writing on March 20th. The famous restaurant Donon, where the diplomatic and official world of Petrograd has met daily for generations, has been looted and gutted. Everything of value has been carried off, and all the furniture, mirors, &c., smashed. The suburban night gardens, known as the Villa Rode, have likewise been visited by wreckers in search of liquor. By the use of hand grenades intended for the trenches these modern soldiery calling themselves Red Guards demolished walls and buildings until they discovered the secret vaults where stores of wines, liqueurs, and many other valuables had been walled up. Fifteen thousand bottles of strong drinks were confiscated and conveyed to the headquarters at the Smolny Institute of these moral reformers. Incidentally, of course, as always happens, all money and other valuables were similarly confiscated.

One of the principal problems of these days in Russia is to know where to place such valuables as one may possess. Money is printed paper. Gold belongs solely to the State. Drink is a sure winner, but is liable to unlicensed confiscation by thirsty throats. Objects of art of every kind have long been taking the place of banks as investment for those who hope to survive till better times. Even books have assumed rank as a good investment. As for common furniture of all kinds, it is priceless. For so many years no work has been done towards supplying the common needs of life, everything having been sacrificed to the needs of war, that the simplest object of daily use, even a chair or dinner plate, has now an enormously enhanced value. In addition many months have been spent not only in non-productive sloth but in wholesale destruction of existing stocks of everything.

Thus Russia is becoming a thirsty Sahara into which the common things of German manufacture will pour inexhaustively for years to come. This would have been inevitable, thanks to German foresight, even without the draconic conditions of the Peace Treaty. The circulating wealth of All the Russias has wellnigh concentrated itself into the hands of a certain class. The proletariat, in whose name all things are being done, is not thrifty, and it is mostly engaged in enjoying a very thorough debauch. Germany has laid her plans with the object of securing the lion's share of this newly-acquired wealth. I gave some instances of Petrograd topsy-turvydom some time ago. Here is another A Rusian General, with a breast full of the ribbons of Orders, but with his shoulder straps removed, is selling evening papers on the Nevsky Prospekt in uniform.

DISEASE-RIDDEN PETROGRAD.

The sanitary condition of Petrograd, at the best times never standing very high, is naturally appalling this spring. The capital of the Empire of All the Russias is only a couple of centuries old, but it has spent that period in fouling the ground on which it stands, and for very many years past has been the prey of certain deadly diseases. The past twelvemonth has multiplied the dangers that have always been present. There is no main drainage system, and such places, hospitals, and other public buildings as have their own system discharge into the River Neva, which is the source of the drinking water supply. Whether the discharge is above or below the intake matters less in the present instance than might be thought, because every time a certain wind prevails the rapid flow of the Neva is dammed up and thrown back upon itself, flooding considerable areas of riparian Petrograd.

Sanitation methods are primitive in this city, which for long past has harboured well over two million souls. During practically a whole twelvemonth of politicanting activity the nights have been devoted to other occupations than that upon which the health of a city so largely depends. For two winters past all street refuse, snow, dead animals—everything, including innumerable human bodies—have been flung over the banks of the nearest river, stream, or canal of this swamp-built capital. The sun is daily gaining power, and all this mass of millions of tons of accumulated filth embedded in the dirty snow is beginning to thaw out and poison the air. There are millions of tons of snow trodden into solid ice several feet thick still spread over the Petrograd streets. There is also the further fact that the prolonged shortage of food and insufficiently nutritious forms of such as procurable have reduced the power of resistance to a low ebb.

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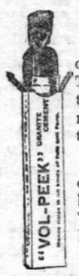

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Government of India Finance Department.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War as part of India's £100 million contribution.

ISSUE OF

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1921
Repayable on the 15th September 1921 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1923
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AND OF

Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates

Free of Income-tax.

Principal and Interest secured on the Revenues and Assets of the Government of India.

War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928.

ISSUE PRICE :—Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for.

INTEREST :—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on the 15th March and the 15th September.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th September 1918 will be paid at the time of purchase of Bonds.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th March 1919 will be paid at the time of purchase on Bonds purchased through the Post Office after the 14th September 1918.

SPECIAL RIGHTS :—War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be accepted at par during the currency of the Bonds as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to any future long term loan issued by the Governmentof India, whatever rate of interest is attached to such issue.

Interest on War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be income-tax free but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax is levied on other income and will be liable to super-tax.

FORM OF SECURITIES :—War Bonds will be issued in the form of (a) Inscribed Stock Certificates, or (b) Promissory Notes. These will subsequently, if desired, be exchanged, free of cost, for Bearer Bonds when the latter are available.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser, War Bonds will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificate.

Promissory Notes will, in order to avoid delay, be issued in the first instance in as few separate pieces as possible, but these will later on be exchanged free of charge for pieces of such denominations as may be applied for. A single Stock Certificate will be issued for the amount required.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTES AT BANKS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

1. War Bonds in the form of promissory notes, in denominations of Rs. 100, or multiples thereof, can be purchased from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due

(a) without formal application, at the Head offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and

(b) on application, at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, ot any Accountant-General or Comptroller or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF INSCRIBED STOCK AT GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND BANKS.

2. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock can be obtained in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, direct, or through any of the following offices :—

(a) Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Accountant-General or Comptroller ;

(b) The Head Offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras ;

(c) Any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AT POST OFFICES.

3. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock or promissory notes can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 25, or multiples thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 21st December 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application at any post office conducting savings banks business. Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Bonds purchased through the post office may, if so desired, be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Post and Telegraphs.

PAYMENT.

4. Payment may be made either in cash, or by cheque. In the case of purchases of Bonds at Banks cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer or the Agent of the Presidency Bank according as the purchase is made at the Head Office or at a branch of the Presidency Bank. In the case of purchases made at a Government Office or a Post Office the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

Payment at post offices may also be made by withdrawal of sums at the credit of the applicant at the post office savings bank.

Payment at Head Offices of the Presidency Banks may also be made in Indian Treasury bills which will be accepted as cash at their face value less a discount calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bill.

BROKERAGE.

5. Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in cash or by cheque made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for War Bonds, bearing their stamp, presented to the Controller of Currency or to any Accountant-General or Comptroller, or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Brokerage of one-sixteenth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in the form of Indian Treasury bills made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
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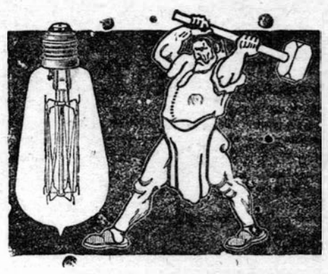
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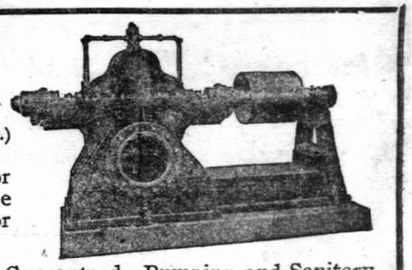
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